

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## DR. WARD INSISTS AMERICANS HANDLE FUNDS IN ANATOLIA

His Opposition to Ottoman Con-  
trol Brought About His Ex-  
pulsion From Turkey

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 24—Dr. Mark H. Ward, the American Near East Relief official who was expelled by Mustapha Kemal's orders from Anatolia early in April, revealed to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent yesterday the text of his complete report to the State Department on the circumstances of his expulsion and on the general situation throughout Anatolia, with full and detailed proof of the present Turkish campaign of deportation and massacre of the minority peoples.

"I made my official report to the State Department yesterday," said Dr. Ward, "and I found the officials there fully ready to let the American people know all the facts. I went to say to The Christian Science Monitor that their co-operation had been absolutely invaluable, that I regard the prospect of effective American assistance to the suffering Christians of Anatolia as excellent. The State Department felt very much interested and disturbed, especially over the treatment of American relief workers, and clearly understands that all American interests in Asia Minor are now in jeopardy. It is prepared to take strong action to protect these interests, but a powerful support from public opinion is needed to accompany its initiative."

### Awaits British Action

"Our Government is in daily touch with London and Constantinople with a view to arranging the details of the commission to investigate Turkish atrocities, and Admiral Mark L. Bristol, our high commissioner at Constantinople, is only waiting for the British Government to appoint its delegates. Thereupon, the American Government will appoint similar delegates and the tentative organization now co-operating with Admiral Bristol will get actively under way. I can say authoritatively that as soon as France sees that America means business she will join us, and Italy, I feel sure, will follow suit."

Asked about Mustapha Kemal's recent reported refusal to consent to the investigation, Dr. Ward said, "No official confirmation of Mustapha Kemal's refusal to permit the investigation has been received. The news of his ban comes in a speech, and I regard it as merely a feeler on his part to see how determined the powers realize. Also, it will have the advantage of hopes of delaying action till the Turks can range the issue of their mistakes."

Secretary Hughes stated to me emphatically that America does not bind itself to any future action nor take on itself any responsibility further than to investigate the stories of these atrocities. However, I feel sure that Americans will firmly oppose the taking over of the administrative funds of the Near East Relief organization by Turkish officials. It was for opposing this and for insisting that the funds be handled and administered by Americans that I was sent out of Turkey; and if this one fundamental point can be altered, a very great and just improvement in the whole situation will be secured."

### Arousing Public Opinion

"Furthermore, during and after the war, America has made promises and given great relief to the Christian minorities; and now that even worse circumstances have arisen, it is unbearable that the United States Government will forsake them. The State Department is bound very much by our present limited position in international affairs, but I feel that it fully understands that in Asia Minor, if nowhere else, the United States is the only nation in the world equipped to take permanently useful action."

"I want to say finally, coming fresh from Europe after three years in Turkey, that if nothing more than investigating is done, the situation will be worse instead of better, for the Turks will only be roused to worse atrocities. I feel very strongly that my object in setting the details of these terrible deeds before the public is solely that they may be stopped, and stopped as quickly as possible; and I think that the public opinion of this country, when it learns the facts, will be roused to a determination to rise, irrespective of political considerations, to the high humanitarian and moral needs of this appalling situation."

## Near East Relief Cares For Christian Deportees

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 24—Bringing news of acute distress among the native Christian deportees from the war zone in Asia Minor, Miss Margaret MacLellan of Belmore Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass., a graduate nurse, has arrived here on her way home after more than two years' service as worker for the Near East Relief.

Miss MacLellan was stationed during the latter part of her service in Kharput, where she says the Near East Relief is caring for more than 5,000 Armenian and Greek war orphans, whom American workers have gathered up from the streets of the city and from the mountain villages. One of the most constructive steps attempted by the Near East Relief, Miss MacLellan declared, was the settlement of some hundred Armenian refugees, found among deplorable conditions in the camps in and about Con-



Fiume, Which by the Treaty of Rapallo Is to Be Made a Free State. Owing to the Compact Not Having Been Ratified Its Trade Is Still at a Standstill. Insert—Riccardo Zanelli, the Deposed President of Fiume, Who Is Still in Jugo-Slavia

## BRITISH INDUSTRY TENDING UPWARD

Export of Yarn Increases—Wool  
Industry Improves—Ship-  
building Active

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 24—Industry in Great Britain is passing through a transition period. Sir Mackay Edgar, presiding at the annual meeting of Messrs. Cross & Winkworth this week, declared that the cycle of short time and profits was approaching a termination. "Whereas the average of our spindles running last year was only 56 per cent," he said, "now we are running on 90 per cent."

What this means in the case of this important cotton spinning firm is shown by the fact that it made a loss of £500,000 last year. Its position no isolated one in Manchester generally. Large buying orders are now arriving from India, especially for light-weight cloth suitable for native trade.

China, Egypt and the continent of Europe are making inquiries. Germany has come in as a buyer; her demands even including those kinds of yarn her own mills can manufacture, which shows that the German weavers are using up more yarn than the German spinners can turn out.

Great Britain exported last month £40,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, which is more than twice the amount she sent abroad in the same month last year, though that is still not much above a half of her shipments in a similar period before the war.

Cotton Industry Revives

Recent exports of cotton yarn have been even better. They had been £90,000,000 in the past five months, which is slightly above the corresponding total in 1913. Cotton is the first big British industry to show signs of revival, but a similar movement is afoot elsewhere. In the wool trade, the exports of worsted yarn from England totalled £16,000,000 in the past five months, compared with £5,000,000 in the same period last year, and £21,000,000 in 1913.

In the steel trade the same process is going on. At a luncheon here yesterday, Arthur Balfour, representing the Sheffield steel industry, said that they could see today for the first time a general return of confidence which six months ago did not exist. Shipping is another big industry concerned. Glasgow reports that orders for new ships have once more begun to come in. The Cunard Line has decided upon the resumption of work on vessels which have been untouched for months. The repair shops in the Clyde yards are reopening, and the lamentable spectacle of British ships leaving British ports to be refitted abroad can now no longer be seen.

Effect of Engineers' Return

Many of these beginnings of industrial recovery have been rendered possible by the return to work of the engineers, who have so long refused employment upon the only terms on which it was available. Even on the Clyde many of these men are still seeking work. In Birmingham the number of unemployed is actually larger now than when the strike was going on. On Tyneside, little more than 25 per cent of them have so far been reabsorbed. The balance have to wait for a gradual re-engagement as the industry improves. To meet

## JUGO-SLAVIA MAY SEND ITALY NOTE

Another Hitch Seems Likely in  
Ratification of Treaty

*By Special Cable*

ROME, June 24—The Jugoslav minister is expected to hand a note to the Italian Government, stating that Jugoslavia is ready to ratify the agreement if Italy accepts the following alterations. Firstly, the clauses relative to the protection of minorities and also that dealing with Italian schools in Dalmatia are to be canceled, and the articles in the Treaty of Saint Germain to be applied instead; secondly, Jugoslavia does not accept the convention on commercial communications, stating that the problem would be better solved in a regular commercial treaty; thirdly, the convention regarding the archives of Zara are to be modified in order to divide the ecclesiastical, artistic, and bibliographic possessions between Italy and Jugoslavia; fourthly, Jugoslavia is not willing to grant Zara, 16 kilometers off the hinterland.

Italy will probably consider the demands of Jugoslavia after Carlo Schanzer's return to Rome. In the meanwhile the necessity of the agreement becomes daily more imperative, both as regards the prosperity of Jugoslavia, which are constantly imperiled by frontier disputes. Disputes are also reported in the neighborhood of Udine between the Fascist and civilians who have been conscripted into the Italian army.

Books and Property Seized

In Dundalk, which is not very far from the Ulster frontier, there were three Masonic lodges with a fairly large membership. The hall was raided, and the books and other property seized. Many of the members received a few days' notice to leave the town, and some of them had to escape hurriedly to Belfast. As a consequence of these proceedings the meetings of these lodges have been indefinitely suspended.

Molesworth Street Hall, Dublin, the meeting place of the Grand Lodge, and the headquarters of the fraternity in Ireland, is now occupied by the Irish Republican Army, who have thus in their possession the register of all the members of the fraternity in Ireland.

Press Urged to Combat Strike Evil

Hope for China in Dr. Sun's Downfall

Deeper Interest in Libraries Desired

Linier to Be Radio Tests

Sculptor Is Political Expert

General

Japanese Prince Signs Yap Treaty

American Funds in Anatolia

Mine Town Callous After Outbreak

Dr. Rathenau Assassinated

Britain May Call on France for Interest

Masons Attacked in South Ireland

Trade Confidence Returns to Britain

Senator Demands Labor Protection

Chinese Mutineers Retreat Stopped

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## MINE TOWN SHOWS CALLOUS ATTITUDE AFTER OUTBREAK

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign element in the industry here about. One looked as if he had stepped out of the chorus of grand opera. He was of a wholly un-American type. The other was not so strikingly foreign to this soil. Both were miners, they said, living beyond Herrin. Talking with them was a task as they were hard to understand and reticent.

There are probably many more like them in this neighborhood but Herrin's streets are not filled at night with their kind but with such people as you might encounter in any polyglot city, where Americans predominate and there are many others.

The southern end of Illinois was first to be settled. The State's first capital was about due west from this place on the Mississippi. For length of years this end of Illinois can date its settlement well back beyond Chicago.

Herrin is a newer town. Its prosperity draws from the rather recently opened coal fields spreading out from Franklin County. But Herrin has attracted to it the descendants of Illinois pioneers as well as the sons of European lands. The terrible vengeance taken here cannot be explained as Sicilian revenge.

### Revelation to Visitors

Herrin's business district is a surprise to the visitor. Chicagoans have had Illinois mining towns pictured to them as little better than rows of shacks. This downtown section is well built and its spots decidedly up-to-date. Herrin is a town of close to 11,000 and that means good business, attractive stores and a stable business element.

Carbondale, 15 miles to the west, is an older city, whose tall oaks and beautiful homes attest its long establishment. Carbondale is not a mining center like Herrin and sentiment there was more outspoken today though divided on the events in its neighboring community.

I visited the council meeting in the town hall and inquired if any resolutions would be presented on Herrin trouble. Nearly across the street in a garage stood an automobile with its glass windshield shattered by bullets and several holes in the body. Half a dozen men had tried to make their escape in it. In Carbondale's hospital lay several wounded.

The city fathers were discussing street paving.

The Mayor seemed surprised at my inquiry and said no resolution was coming up.

### Military Inquiry Board Begins Gathering Data

**On Lester Mine Outbreak**

HERRIN, Ill., June 24 (By The Associated Press)—A state military investigation of the Lester mine massacre was begun today by a board headed by Maj.-Gen. Milton Foreman of the state militia, acting under orders from Gov. Len Small.

General Foreman and his committee arrived today. They were met by Col. Samuel Hunter of the adjutant-general's office and proceeded to Marion, the county seat, where conferences with Delos L. Duty, state's attorney, and Melvin Thaxton, sheriff, were planned.

A tour of the area of the fight was made and it was expected that numerous persons believed to know something of the disorders would be called before the board.

General Foreman had been instructed particularly to learn why the state's attorney had not taken steps toward convening a special grand jury, why the coroner's inquest had not been held and why these officials repeatedly refused to authorize Colonel Hunter to call for troops, even after an indignation meeting of miners was held the day before the fighting started and even after the miners had marched on the mine.

**Emergency Unprovided For**

He also had been instructed, it was understood, to learn why Sheriff Thaxton repeatedly told Colonel Hunter that he could handle the situation and yet ignored Colonel Hunter's request that some special preparations for an emergency be made.

Failure of the local officials to send out an adequate force of deputies the night the fighting began and during the next day also was a point to be investigated.

Another matter to be looked into was why repeated requests from the Governor for information after the trouble started were ignored by county authorities and why, when he was receiving scores of telegrams from private citizens he was continually informed by the authorities that the situation was well in hand, and that the troops were not needed.

There was little doubt that General Foreman and his board would not receive a welcome of any particular cordiality from the county as a whole.

Ninety per cent miners in population, and 100 per cent unionized, Williamson County has shown a decided disinclination to welcome any outside interference. The outbreak is looked on as a personal affair which shall be ignored by the rest of the world. Persons on the street have been heard repeatedly to remark that if troops had been sent their guns would have been taken away from them.

**Officials Promise Co-operation**

Groups of miners expressed resentment over the sending of the military board, although officials said they would gladly co-operate with it. Colonel Hunter who, the Governor said, might have been influenced wrongly by local officials because he is a native of Marion, said that he was certain the board would not aim any investigation at him.

"I did my duty and even exceeded it at times," he said. "I have given almost continuous reports to my superiors at Springfield. I have repeatedly stated that the local officials were lax in their preparations for the trouble expected and in the investigations of it. I am glad the Gov-

ernor has taken this step, for it will bear out my own official reports."

Sheriff Thaxton and Mr. Duty both promised co-operation.

The situation in the county was made considerably more tense for a short time last night when scores of caretakers guarding the mines during the strike through agreement between owners and unions, quit work under threats. Shortly afterward Hugh Willis, district board member of the unions and other officials persuaded them to return after mine guards had been stationed to protect them. Had the men remained away, millions of dollars' worth of mines would have been ruined through flooding within a few days. These caretakers are not mine union men.

### Colonel Demands Guards

The fact that the men were being coerced into quitting came to the attention of Colonel Hunter. With county and union officials he immediately made an investigation which verified the reports. He then telephoned Adjutant-General Black of the situation, stating that if the mines were unguarded he expected trouble with which the local authorities could not cope. He said aid would be necessary.

Mr. Willis and Colonel Hunter, assisted by the sheriff and the state's attorney, worked until early today to assure the miners of protection.

"The men have gone back to work and they will stay back under protection of the mine unions," said Mr. Willis today. "Treatments made to them were by irresponsible individuals and not by any union official."

Concerning the property loss, no definite estimate could be made. The buildings at the mines which were burned did not amount to much, but damage to the one steam shovel blown up the pumping plant dynamited and two or three freight cars of coal burned, probably ran close to \$100,000. Two freight cars of food supplies were taken. The mine could be operated again but no one could say what it would cost to put it in shape, for no operating officials can be found here.

### Big Damage Suits to Be Filed Against Union and County

CHICAGO, June 24 (By The Associated Press)—Estimates of the amount of property damage and determination of the amount of legal compensation due to families of victims of the mine riots of Williamson County, were being compiled today in preparation for the damage suits which the Southern Illinois Coal Company announced will be filed against the international union of the United Mine Workers and the county.

The suits will aggregate more than \$1,000,000, according to Follert W. Bull, counsel for William J. Lester, president of the company.

Suits will be filed not only for the company but in behalf of the families of its employees slain by strikers and their sympathizers. Cases in the Federal Court probably will be started at Indianapolis, where headquarters of the United Mine Workers are located, and additional suits at Marion, Ill., county seat of Williamson County, Mr. Bull said.

Action against the miners' union may include a suit against John L. Lewis, international president of the union, it was said.

First steps in the contemplated suits will be based on reports brought back from the scene by Arthur S. Lytton, law partner of Mr. Bull.

### President to Take Hand in Settling Coal Strike

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 24—Indications that the Administration has abandoned its "hands off" policy in the coal miners' strike, come from the White House. It is thought that by July 1 the Administration will have laid before both sides to the dispute a program for settlement, which would mean that the men would return to work immediately.

The riots at Herrin, Ill., are believed to have hastened the government's hand in the situation, which seems to be deadlocked. Neither side has indicated a disposition to yield, though under pressure from the President of the United States it is expected they would approach a basis for settlement.

The plan for settlement, as now known, calls for an immediate conference between the employers and the employees in the bituminous coal fields. Should this final effort at conference fail to break the impasse, as probably would be the case, President Harding would offer the offices of the Government to arbitrate. A commission would be appointed by the President. This commission would adjust wages, fix the terms of the contract and provide that the scale of wages adopted be retroactive to the date when the men resumed operations.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary Davis have been in touch daily with both sides. They are doing the negotiating for the President in bringing the disputants together. Some operators and union leaders are still holding out against the government, though it is understood if a majority of the operators in the central fields can be brought together, negotiations will begin.

The plan also provides that there be two boards of arbitration, one for the bituminous fields and the other for anthracite. In the bituminous coal fields the operators are not so well organized and today have no central board that could negotiate for them, but that could be accomplished easily. The anthracite operators are better organized.

The compelling motive in taking immediate action is that within a few weeks there will be a coal shortage. Industries will have to close and unnecessary hardship generally would follow.

### Troops Asked for Riot Zone

CHICAGO, June 24—Counsel for the Southern Illinois Coal Company, whose strip mine was burned Thursday, today sent a telegram to Adj't Gen. Carlos E. Black at Springfield, requesting that troops be sent to Williamson County. The attorneys charged that the sheriff of the county was still refusing to do his duty and

that there was danger of further outbreaks.

Illinois troops were ready to leave on a moment's notice. In the ranks of the mobilized men were many veterans of the European conflict. Among the personal requests for troops was that of William J. Lester, president of the Southern Illinois Coal Company, whose strip mine at Herrin was the storm center of Wednesday's riots.

### Herrin Miners Are Deserting Coal Fields in Large Numbers

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 24 (By The Associated Press)—More than 150 miners from the Herrin district passed through here last night and early today, going out of the coal fields. They were believed to be union men.

Those that could be approached would give no reason for this exodus, and the names of the men were likewise not available.

### Mine Owner Asks Injunction

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24 (By The Associated Press)—The United Mine Workers of America and all officers and members of the union were made defendants in a suit for an injunction filed in United States District Court here today by Clara Masson, owner of the Peacock coal mine in Knox County, Indiana.

The court is asked to restrain union miners from continuing activities aimed at closing so-called wagon mines of the State. John J. Lewis was made defendant to the suit, as president of the United Mine Workers of America, and as an individual.

Action against the United Mine Workers of America as an organization is brought under the recent decision of the United States Court in the Coronado coal case, whereby it was held that a labor organization is liable. The bill is voluminous and recites in detail many circumstances connected with the activities of crowds of miners that have marched in recent weeks against various wagon mines. The bill, however, has not been filed on behalf of mine owners other than Clara Masson, according to attorneys.

**BRITISH INDUSTRY TENDING UPWARD**

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this situation the downward movement alike in prices and in wages continues. During the past week several considerable cuts have taken place. The most important of these is in the price of steel, which has been reduced this week by 10s. per ton. As a result, Sheffield has come in once more as a buyer and the tool trade shows signs of revival, though business continues to be upon a very restricted scale.

Another reduction made this week is in the price of household coal, which has been brought down by 9s. per ton in the case of the more expensive kinds in the hope of restoring the demand.

**Cuts in Coal Price**

The collieries have been encouraged in this movement by the success of similar cuts made some time since in the prices of coal for export, which have enabled British coal once more to find its way to continental centers where it has long been stranger. The returns now published show that the sum paid by Germany for British coal last month approached 1,000,000,000 marks. In Hamburg, British coal is now selling at the same price as Upper Silesian coal of similar quality. Even the Berlin gas works and some of the German railways near the coast have begun to use it.

These British developments have been rendered possible by a fall in wages. This fall still continues and is being generally acquiesced in by the workers as inevitable, for after all employment with low pay is better than unemployment without any, and the injury done to labor by the opposition to it last year in the coal trade and this year in the engineering trade has afforded an object lesson which has not been entirely in vain.

**Another Strike Threatened**

Dock yard transport workers still threaten to strike in consequence of the recent notice from the employers of a wage reduction from 12s. daily to 10s. Even the latter rate, however, is more than that which the British coal miners are now getting. Figures have been compiled which show that taking all the chief coal fields in England, the average miner's wage is down to a little over 9 shillings daily. Miners' work is alike more onerous and more dangerous and more skilled than that of an ordinary dockyard transport worker, yet the miners' wage is the outcome of conditions resultant from one of the biggest strikes on record. Men who now talk of striking have these figures to consider, and they can hardly miss the meaning they convey. Thus slowly and gradually, but irresistibly general forces are operating. They are making for narrower margins and lower wages, but they are making also for restoration of business and re-employment of men now wanting work.

**FASCISTI WREATH REJECTED BY SWISS**

*By Special Cable*

ROME, June 24—The Swiss canton, Ticino, which the Fascisti leader, Mussolini, recently declared was anxious to be part of Italy, has scarcely proved this anxiety by its treatment of the Fascisti who came a few days ago from the Italian shore of Lake Maggiore to attend the inauguration of the monument of Italian soldiers at Mendrisio.

Most of the Fascisti were prevented from leaving the steamer at Locarno, but a small group landed and laid a wreath on the monument of William Tell. According to Italian newspapers the wreath has now been thrown into the lake by the Swiss, and the Fascisti have sent a telegram of protest to the Italian Foreign Office.

## SENATOR DEMANDS LABOR PROTECTION

### Right of Workers to Act Without Union Domination Upheld by Mr. Myers

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Southern Illinois coal miners disorders was head by Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana, in the Senate today as "proof" that there is no free America and a justification for the assertion that there can be "no free America so long as American citizens cannot work where, when, for whom and at whatever price they choose without seeking the consent of an invisible government, an organized minority."

Mr. Myers read to the Senate news dispatches recounting details of the disorders in the Herrin district, declaring them to be "more horrible than those committed by the Germans during the war, atrocities which men stood here on this floor and condemned in the most vigorous fashion." He asserted that most of the victims of the massacre were men "guilty only of the crime of exercising their constitutional right of earning an honest day's wage."

**Good Faith Questioned**

Mr. Myers' statement regarding the reasons for the men being in the district, brought from William A. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, an inquiry as to whether they were there in "good faith or as strike-breakers." The Montana Senator replied that it made no difference.

"We call this free America," he continued, "and as free American citizens those men were attempting to sell what they had to dispose of—their labor. They found men who wanted to buy that labor. The price was arranged."

The men went to work. They have a constitutional right to be protected in that work. Their employers have the right to be protected in hiring them.

"No one doubts the right of men to quit work. But no one should interfere with the rights of others to seek to do that work and no one should interfere with the right of the employers to hire other workers."

Mr. Borah declared that general conditions should be taken into account. Mine owners, he said, should have known by experience what the results of other attempts to use strike-breakers have been, but added that even as strike-breakers the workers had the right of protection.

### There to Earn Living

Mr. Myers returned the law presumed that the men went there to earn a living.

The Herrin outrage, Mr. Myers declared, was the result of the dominance of an organized minority, of which, he added, there were many in the country.

"It is the greatest menace that confronts the American people today," he said. "These organized minorities can come to Congress and get nearly anything they want by shaking the mailed fist. It is said that 70 per cent of American legislation in State Legislatures and Congress is made at the behest of an organized minority."

David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, asked for suggestions of remedy and Mr. Myers replied:

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stantinople, upon farm land in Thrace about a year ago.

She said that these people have been cultivating the land industriously since that time and that soon they will gather their first crops. From these crops most of the relief funds spent in the settlement will be returned to the treasury of the organization and put to further work.

Miss MacLellan, who served as an army nurse in France during the war, was first assigned to relief work in Transcaucasia, and stationed in Erivan, capital of the Armenian Republic. She had hardly taken up her duties in Erivan when all women relief workers were evacuated from the Caucasus because of a threatened Bolshevik invasion.

After this adventure she went to Samson, a port on the Black Sea, where the Near East Relief has concentrated another large group of orphans. From Samson she was sent to Kharput, which lies more than 300 miles in the interior across rough, mountainous country, reached by relief automobiles, with native carts and horseback as the only alternative method of transportation.

These British developments have been rendered possible by a fall in wages. This fall still continues and is being generally acquiesced in by the workers as inevitable, for after all employment with low pay is better than unemployment without any, and the injury done to labor by the opposition to it last year in the coal trade and this year in the engineering trade has afforded an object lesson which has not been entirely in vain.

**Gen. Tad Chen-hsin, commander of the northern Chinese forces in Kiang-si, part of whom mutinied, is declared to be increasing his hold over the rebellious men and to have stopped their retreat and the looting along the Kan River.**

Chinese are reported to be hurrying there to gain his protection. South of Nanchang communications virtually are at a standstill. However, it is established that the greater portions of Kian-fu, Tai-ho, Wan-an and Lung-chuan, have been destroyed. In these cities many have been slain.

Gen. Tad Chen-hsin, commander of the northern Chinese forces in Kiang-si, part of whom mutinied, is declared to be increasing his hold over the rebellious men and to have stopped their retreat and the looting along the Kan River.

**WEISSMULLER BREAKS ANOTHER**

## CHINA'S REJUVENATION SEEN IN DOWNFALL OF SUN YAT-SEN

Hope of Progress in General Wu's Ascendancy If He Heeds Lessons in Predecessor's Mistakes

By GARDNER L. HARDING

If China can be cured by the im-molation of her one-time "heroes" and leading citizens, the drastic course of events which is leading to the elimination of one after another of the men who have dominated her affairs for the past decade will be well justified. There is a crying need for new blood in Chinese politics and statecraft, and it looks as if Wu Pei-fu's success, led by a man who himself was unknown in China four years ago, is going to give a set of new leaders a golden chance to build anew where the older groups have failed.

Certainly there has been something like a clean sweep in the last few weeks. President Hsu Shih-chang, round whom has been built many a promise of the old order struggling against the new, has retired to an obscurity which bids fair to be permanently undisturbed. Chang Tso-lin, the dreaded Manchurian Tu-chun, reputed friend of Japan and fancied Napoleon, has made a last humiliating surrender and has withdrawn to Mukden, whence his course to oblivion will be unhurried but sure.

**United Backing for Central Power**

Wu Pei-fu, with the united voice of China behind him—whether he will be true to that voice is another matter—has given the other war lords notice that they must disband their armies, and has demonstrated the strength of a central power before which they will hesitate to assert much longer their sectional arrogance. The Anfu Club, militant tories who have been the bad angels of the republic, is discredited and for the first time really shaken.

And finally Sun Yet-sen, first and purest of the Jacobins, has been attacked in the most solid citadel of sectionalism in all China, Canton. If China proves at his expense also that no leader is indispensable, it will be a hard blow to his millions of supporters, but the world must make up its mind that even his eclipse is not so much a tragedy as a freshening opportunity for a new order of things.

There is much to be learned in Dr. Sun's recent ejection from Canton. It can now be seen that he made during the past year three capital mistakes.

He assumed office amid a wave of popular acclaim throughout China, and the régime he set up proceeded to make Canton the best governed city in the country, a success which his present fall will do nothing to jeopardize, for Canton's municipal government is as much a matter of pride to Gen. Chen Chihung-ming, who has driven Dr. Sun out of the city, as it was to Sun Yet-sen himself. But six months passed after his inauguration, pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Sun to follow his precedent of 1911 and resign an office which he had often said he had no wish to hold permanently. But he chose to stay on, supported by an illusion that he alone could save China.

### Military Illusion

Gradually, he was led into a second mistake, that of supposing that with the aid of a military leader who, he might have known, did not share his ambitious designs, he might actually lead a conquering expedition against the north. This leader was Chen Chihung-ming. Chen had no illusion of the all-conquering power of the southern troops, and as his task was to lead them his reluctance was material. Now he has betrayed his chief, and as the only good troops in the southern army were those under his command, his defection is a mortal blow.

Thirdly, the southern alliance with Chang Tso-lin, announced at the very moment when that unhappy tu-chun, for years denounced by Chinese liberals as the very acme of Chinese obscurantism, torism, and militarism, was getting the sound thrashing he deserved, cut down Dr. Sun's political credit almost to the vanishing point. From that moment on a severe reverse in his fortunes was inevitable.

It is fortunately possible to support the claims of Chinese constitutionalism without involving them in the personal fortunes of any one man. Great leaders of China's advance like C. T. Wang, Tang Shao-yi, and Wang Chung-hwei, who quarreled with Dr. Sun's omniscience may now take up the fight to make good the prospects of the new Peking Parliament. Wu Ting-fang, whose passing away has just been reported, stuck loyally by him to the end. It had been expected that he would have a serviceable place in the new order, for his disinterestedness had always supported the fine reputation of this grand old man of China.

It must be remembered that when President Wilson first recognized the

Chinese Republic in 1913 he stipulated that the Government must be one which was acceptable to the majority in Parliament. That was the most statesmanlike pronouncement which ever was brought to bear from abroad on Chinese domestic affairs, and liberal China has never forgotten it. It must not be ignored now.

### Lesson for General Wu

If Wu Pei-fu delays or defers the transfer of power into the hands of a responsibly chosen Chinese Parliament, he will follow Dr. Sun's footsteps, and his foreign proponents, who are sunning themselves in their successful patronage of him now, will be severely discomfited at the rapidity of his downfall.

President Li Yuan-hung is not a strong man, and China's new commercial leadership, and the able technical leadership she is acquiring in finance and diplomacy from her returned students and the graduates of her own rapidly advancing universities, are prepared to make the most of the middle-of-the-road guidance toward orderliness and progress he is well equipped to oblivious will be un hurried but sure.

The signs are increasing that the world may look soon for the evidences of a well dispersed and firmly grounded government in China. Dr. C. T. Wang has made a pronounced success in the re-assumption of government in restored Shantung; Dr. Hawking Yen and other official experts are making steady progress in bringing China into line with her new obligations and in qualifying her for her new privileges under the Washington pacts. Business is prosperous and the crop season promises excellently. China's progress is insured against all the powers of her leaders to arrest it because it is not merely a material progress but the moral effort of a great nation.

### JAMAICAN STREAM CONTROL PROVIDED

Irrigation Bill Will Allow Government to Aid Development

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 14 (Special Correspondence)—The legislative council dealing with the government measure to determine and control the ownership of water for the promotion of irrigation, accepted the bill, and passed the second reading without division. The Government recognizes that there are great possibilities of developing irrigation, and also of obtaining motive power from the many streams of the island, and that as things stand, the process by which rights to this effect could be vindicated on behalf of the public, is rather complicated, costly and uncertain. The bill is like one now existing in Canada.

The bill divides the streams into those regarded as private and those which are public. The former are not touched. The public streams are those which pass on from one property to another. The bill secures ordinary riparian rights to the water for its use for domestic and farm purposes. Outside that the control of the public streams for larger purposes, irrigative or industrial, is vested in the Governor's Privy Council, and permission to use must be considered sanctioned and granted by that authority.

It is a central object of the measure to prevent the exploitation of public water supplies to the detriment of the general community, but no owner is to be deprived of his water rights without full compensation. In petitioning for irrigation, the petitioners must own at least one-tenth of the land proposed to be irrigated, and the petition may be granted if four-fifths of the proprietors whose land is affected by the proposed scheme consent thereto. The bill provides that each proprietor whose land may benefit by the irrigation shall be made liable to repay a portion of the money expended under the irrigation scheme, his land being bound by a first charge mortgage.

### CLYDE LAUNCHINGS DECREASE

GLASGOW, June 6 (Special Correspondence)—During the month of May 15 vessels of various descriptions were launched on the Clyde with a total tonnage of 26,500 tons, including two liners for Liverpool firms of 11,500 and 7,800 tons, both built at Greenock. For the five months of the year the launches numbered 46, of 131,487 tons in all, which is a decrease of over 60,000 tons, compared with the corresponding period a year ago. There was still a complete absence of new orders, but there were a number of inquiries in the market, which was a hopeful sign of brighter times.

## LOVE OF COUNTRY SHOULD BAR STRIKE EVIL, AMERICANS TOLD

Sir Charles F. Higham, British Advertising Man, Would Have Newspapers Exert Full Influence Against It

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Sir Charles F. Higham, M. E., English advertising man, in a talk yesterday before the New York Press Club, censured severely certain American newspapers for their policies in handling news.

"You are threatened with a strike and what are you newspapermen going to do about it?" he asked. "On July 1 you are supposed to be confronted with a situation akin to England's recent one. I have looked in vain for anything which says to railway men, miners, or the public in general what the effect of this strike will be, what danger lies in it; how much it will cost America; how it will affect the minds of your young people; what it will do to spread Bolshevism. American men and women ought never to go on strike. There surely are enough editors who so mold public opinion as to make them love their

country too much to hurt it. During the war, newspaper propaganda sent millions of men to war, many of whom did not return. If you can make men die by advertisement, you can make them live too."

"You have newspapers here, which, in order to gain sales, forget their Americanism, and papers, in order to gain sales, make definite misstatements to cause misunderstanding between your country and mine."

Sir Charles recommended a world conference of newspaper proprietors and editors to learn what others are doing. He reminded his auditors of the powerful influence the newspapers of the world wield and indicated how great a force for good they all could be if they practiced consistently the encouragement of constructive activities and, when necessary, exposed fearlessly any movement detrimental to the general welfare of Government—city, state or nation.



Photograph From Underwood & Underwood, New York

Mme. Guglielmo Marconi

## Mme. Marconi Has Become an American Radio 'Fan'

New York, June 19

Special Correspondence

MME. GUGLIELMO MARCONI, wife of the wire perfecto and inventor, is an American radio fan.

While it is incorrect to say that radio programs are a novelty to Mme. Marconi, who has had a keen interest in the progress of her husband's inventions as they have developed, certain it is that during her few days in this country she has enjoyed a decidedly new experience in connection with them. For here she has found a nation radio-captivated, thinking, talking and using radios, broadcasting morning, noon and night, men and women, boys and girls, grandfathers and grandmothers alike. It is enough to delight any wife.

"It really amazed me," she confessed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in her suite at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday. "I had no conception of how rapidly the radio has spread in the United States. To me it has always been limited to the few: here it is simply everywhere. There are stations all around us here, and each of them sends out its program every so often. And so many hundreds of thousands of eager 'receivers,' of the children waiting for the bedtime stories, for instance. 'Yes. It makes many, many people happy,' he said.

"One radio director told me that transmission was far better in the cold weather than during the summer," I ventured, "and that the area covered was considerably limited during this season. Will there not be some way to overcome this handicap?"

"It is already overcome," the inventor returned promptly. "We have equipment which counters the effect of the heat, but it is very expensive and thus far has not been used generally. But the difficulty has been overcome, at any rate."

Concert Broadcast in 1920

"The possibility of having concerts by wireless was demonstrated first about two years ago," Mme. Marconi recalled, "when we were in Spain. We were visiting the King and Queen there, and we took them aboard our yacht which lay in the harbor to hear a concert going on in London. We enjoyed it very much and thanked the performers at the conclusion. After that we went to Italy, where we had The Times of London read to us every morning by wireless. So, of course, I am somewhat used to the idea by now."

"But on coming this time to America I was amazed to see how it had traveled. My husband had written me and I had read about it, but even then I was unprepared for its popularity. In England, people have not taken nearly so great a hold on the invention; while some progress has been made in Italy it is still used only in a small way, comparatively. But here in America"—she laughed with a gleam of true Irish humor, for Mme. Marconi is of pure Celtic origin—"you do everything so much faster than they do anywhere else. That's the only way I can explain it. But here in my husband, he knows so much more about radio than I do."

If one expects Guglielmo Marconi to resemble the typical Italian in appearance he will be disappointed. For his fair coloring, his height and his reserve mark him unmistakably as Anglo-Saxon, or partly so. It will be remembered that his mother was Irish. And the Honorable Lady Marconi, as she is officially known, was supplied the kind of nails demanded.

NAILS CAUSE LATHERS' STRIKE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Because "they did not like the taste of the nails" the contractors supplied them, lathers working on the buildings in Masapequa, L. I., went on strike. The lathers said blue oxidized nails must be supplied. The lathers pointed out that they always use their mouths for holding nails. The strike was settled when the contractors

supplied the kind of nails demanded.

HE new and different magazine, OUR WORLD, brings to you a picture of the world as it is. It differs from all other magazines because it is devoted to building world friendship through understanding. By vivid human stories, by many pictures and by maps, it tells its readers not what to think, but what to think about.

## COURT CONTRACT LET AFTER 19 YEARS' WAIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Contract for the construction of a new courthouse for New York, authorized by the Legislature 19 years ago, has been awarded by the Board of Estimate to the George A. Fuller Construction Company, which has agreed to put up outside walls, the brickwork, rough floors and roof for \$4,139,000.

The building will be entirely of granite, and will cost \$1,421,300 less than a limestone building, the contract for which was abrogated following the exposure of collusive bidding scandals in 1920. The total cost of the building, including the cost of the site, which was acquired in 1912, will be around \$25,000,000.

Responsibility for the delay, according to Charles L. Craig, Controller, lies upon the divided authority which came by the state appointment of a courthouse board, which was abolished three years ago. Two years will be required for completion of the building.

## NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. WILL RISE 20 STORIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Plans have just been filed for the highest Y. M. C. A. building in Manhattan. It will be 20 stories, to be erected at 333 to 337 west Fifty-seventh Street and 334 West Fifty-seventh Street. Its cost is estimated at \$1,200,000, according to J. F. Jackson, the architect.

It will have a frontage of 100 feet in Fifty-sixth Street and 75 feet in Fifty-seventh Street, running through the block. It is to be known as the Boys Building and Men's Dormitory, the lower half being for the use of the boys and the upper for the men.

RAIL OFFICIALS BUSY ON STRIKE VOTE COUNT

CHICAGO, June 24 (By The Associated Press)—Tabulated returns in the strike referendum of the nation's railway shopmen were prepared today for the canvass of the vote by the general committee of 90 rail union chairmen.

B. M. Jewell, President of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, did not expect to complete the task for several days.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO CONVENE

GENEVA, June 24—The Council of the League of Nations probably will be called in special session in the middle of either July or August. The League's urgent questions including the requests for rectification of the frontiers between Hungary and Rumania and Hungary and Jugoslavia.

## SIGNOR MARCONI WILL USE LINER FOR WIRELESS TESTS

Experiments From Private Yacht Will Take Three Weeks While Vessel Makes Scheduled Trips

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—Guglielmo Marconi, noted Italian inventor, does not know whether his successful directional sending of radio messages holds promise of wireless transmission of energy for industrial purposes. When asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if his tests indicated such a possibility, he replied, "I don't know." He made the same reply to an inquiry whether an attempt had been made to send power by wireless for industrial use.

Wireless telephone tests at sea will be made aboard Senator Marconi's yacht and the United States Shipping Board liner America after the radio inventor sails for England about July 6 or 7. During the three weeks required for the voyage of the Electra, the Senator's yacht, the America will be sailing on her regular voyages.

Officials of the Shipping Board disclosed the plans for experiments in wireless telephone at sea, following a luncheon in honor of Signor Marconi, who inspected the big wireless set of the America yesterday. While the Electra has the greatest wireless equipment of any ship afloat, the America has an unusual equipment with which many experiments at long range have been carried on. The Shipping Board liner has a duplex telephone set, on which two persons widely separated may converse, while

## COMMERCE WORK TO BE BROADENED

Mr. Hoover to Install Three New Commodity Divisions

WASHINGTON, June 24—Preparations virtually have been completed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for the installation of three new commodity divisions of his department, July 1.

C. R. DeLong of Ohio, it was understood, will head the new chemical division, which is designed to aid the American chemical industry with data obtained from various parts of the world.

Grosvenor M. Jones, of New York, is to head the banking and investment division, which has been formed to handle all questions relating to foreign financing and investments, from the standpoint of American business.

Edward Morse of Boston, will be chief of the specialties division, which is to advise on the foreign trade problems concerning such lines as jewelry, office equipment and patented devices.

DRY PATROL WILL BE SPEEDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 24—A fleet of half a dozen or more speedy motorboats will soon patrol New York Harbor and the nearby waters to prevent the smuggling of liquor in small boats, it is announced by Ralph A. Day, federal prohibition director for this State. The boats are on their way here. They will be 40 or 50 feet in length and will make 30 miles an hour.

## Know Your Neighbor

The editors of OUR WORLD challenge every man and woman who says that America can afford to ignore the rest of the world.

HE new and different magazine, OUR WORLD, brings to you a picture of the world as it is. It differs from all other magazines because it is devoted to building world friendship through understanding. By vivid human stories, by many pictures and by maps, it tells its readers not what to think, but what to think about.

The first issue of OUR WORLD (April 1922) was devoted to Genoa and the Europe behind it, with articles by Vernon Kellogg, Edward G. Lowry and Hilaire Belloc. The second number (May) featuring Russia, had contributions from Prince Lvov Edgar Rickard and Guglielmo Ferrero besides a striking article, "Talking War to Death," by Will Irwin and "America's Next Step Abroad" by former Attorney-General George W. Wickesham.

The June issue, devoted to Germany, carries pen pictures by William G. Shepherd and Charles M. Munich besides Senator Hitchcock's reply to Mr. Wickesham, "Why We Must Join the League," and an article on the problem of German Reparations by Norman H. Davis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Under Secretary of State.

## The JULY Number CHINA

"Kim of Korea"—Martin Randall

"The Door Ajar in Manchuria"—George Marvin

"The Path of Buddha"—Langdon Warner

## CLUB WOMEN PLAN TO HONOR NEW CITIZENS ON JULY 4

Federation Chairman Reports Americanization Classes Throughout Union Are a Success

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 24 (Special)—The American Legion and the labor unions are co-operating with the citizenship program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs declared Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, here today. Mrs. Pennybacker, as chairman of the federation citizenship department, presided over a series of conferences on Americanization and citizenship training, during which the delegates to the biennial convention pledged the two million members of the federation to a nation-wide observance of July 4.

Civic celebrations will be held in thousands of communities under the direction of the club women and there will be special ceremonies in honor of those who have become naturalized or who have come of voting age during the year.

### Many Citizenship Classes

"In practically every state citizenship classes are being conducted by the clubs," said Mrs. Alonzo Richardson of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the division of citizenship training. "The city of Omaha alone has had 99 such classes. The club women of West Virginia have conducted a survey on illiteracy and will now inaugurate a campaign to remedy the situation. Every woman's club in Georgia has done civic work this year."

Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of Education of the State of Washington, announced that in 42 states the club women are practicing community service under a state-wide plan; having community picnics on a given date throughout the State; designating wild flower days for the protection of flowers; building tennis courts for business girls; obtaining early closing of stores and performing other distinctive work for their various localities.

Mrs. Preston paid especial tribute to community service work in the State of Massachusetts which she stated had this year "provided opportunities for adult education, established community centers in schools, taught English to non-English-speaking women, censored motion pictures for children, studied juvenile delinquency, campaigned for reduction of crime, supervised playgrounds and dance halls, appointed police women, and improved streets."

### "Indifference" Is Scored

"In the election of 1920 one-half of our voters were slackers," said Judge Martin J. Wade of the United States District Court of Ohio. "I hope to see the day," he continued, "when through the influence of this and other patriotic organizations, the non-voter will be classed as a slacker by an indifferent public. Indifference is the great national enemy. Indifference in an hour when upon every side the enemies of our country are preaching and teaching disloyalty and treason."

Mrs. John C. Pearson of Marshall, Okla., announced that the course of study prepared by the federation is used in preparation for naturalization in many states.

"Americanization is the great work of the American Legion," said Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Ia., National Commander of that organization. "We already have succeeded in passing, or are now working to pass, school laws in every state of the Union for compulsory teaching of the American Constitution."

"We are working to build up in the coming generation a vivid realization and appreciation of what American citizenship is, what American institutions are and how they should be respected. Many states now are carrying out in their schools a complete program written by the legion which we believe will inspire a new kind of citizenship through the coming years."

### Plan of Junior City

In a speech on the Junior City, today, Hamilton E. McArthur of Glen Ridge, N. J., said:

New York's "Arch of Freedom" Project to Cost \$800,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—On behalf of Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the memorial committee, who is now in Europe, plans were submitted to the board of estimate yesterday for one of the greatest projects of its kind in the history of New York City.

It is proposed that the city build an "Arch of Freedom," a swimming pool, a lagoon with six fountains and geyser. Also, picturesque pylons would be built, one for each New York regiment in the World War. The site would comprise 37 acres surrounding the old lower reservoir in Central Park.

An amphitheater, a wading pool for children, terraces, and walks would feature the project. The War Memorial Committee plans to open the site to the public on the occasion of the twenty-fifth birthday of Greater New York, in May, 1923. In its proposed plan, the committee submitted figures calling for the expenditure of about \$600,000 in addition to the \$200,000 subscribed by the people for the memorial.

The report emphasizes the suitability of the old reservoir, at present practically unknown and unseen in the park, and surrounded by great trees. It is proposed that what remains of the old reservoir might be made into a swimming pool, with bathing pavilions under the terraces on either side. The plan further provides for playgrounds for children on either side of the reservoir.

The committee also favors the building at the southern end of the reservoir area, of a large amphitheater for pageants.

**WM. ROCKEFELLER PASSES ON**

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 24—William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller and himself closely associated with the oil industry and one of the world's wealthiest men, passed away at his home here this morning. He began his business career as a boy-keeper and later as partner in a produce commission business in Cleveland, O. Later, he became associated with his brother in the oil business. Mr. Rockefeller was a director in numerous corporations.

There is a vital relationship between good citizenship and knowledge of the methods of conducting community, state, and national business. A wise study of financial resources should be the duty of a good citizen, for the sources and distribution of revenues should be understood by those who participate in the government of the Republic.

The many constructive activities that are particularly dear to the hearts of women receive inadequate support, because of the immense cost of armaments. If a progressive reduction of armaments should take place, vast sums would be released for the furtherance

of education, research, philanthropy and social justice.

The American Legion and the labor unions are co-operating with the citizenship program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs declared Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, here today. Mrs. Pennybacker, as chairman of the federation citizenship department, presided over a series of conferences on Americanization and citizenship training, during which the delegates to the biennial convention pledged the two million members of the federation to a nation-wide observance of July 4.

We believe that no better training in citizenship, no more potent effort toward the keeping up of a high standard of patriotic service, can be accomplished, than through such a study as outlined. We urge you to undertake this patriotic preparation for community, state and national service.

### League of Nations Criticized

Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, criticized the achievements of the League of Nations, praised the conference on limitation of armament and discussed the Chinese situation at the meeting last evening which concluded the section of the convention devoted to international relations.

"The improvement of China and the union of the northern and southern divisions must come about through the political education of the 18 provinces," said Mr. Burton.

He termed Li Yuan-hung the "man of the hour" and likened him to Theodore Roosevelt in forcefulness and vigor of accomplishment. He appealed for an end to the period of exclusiveness in international relations.

"Our foreign relations have assumed

an importance surpassing those of the past, except in the days of our early struggle for a position as a nation," he said. "While this changed condition largely is due to the World War and our participation in that great contest, other developments have contributed to the result—the triumphs of invention have offered far simpler means for transportation, and for communication, and have thus brought all countries of the world into a proximity not even dreamed of in the earlier days. Our trade extends to the remotest bounds; social contact exists with countries of every race, language and religion. The whole world is becoming one united commercial republic in trade and in financial operations.

The dominant position of the United States in the financial world and our unsurpassed strength in case of possible wars both impose upon us responsibilities which we cannot avoid."

### Wage War on Billboards

Dr. L. R. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, talked on international conferences as the solution for differences arising between nations.

Mrs. Wallace T. Perham of Glendale, Mont., is in the lead as candidate for second vice-president in place of Mrs. George W. Plummer of Chicago, who has withdrawn her name.

The elimination of obnoxious billboards will be urged by the art committee, said Miss Anna Maxwell Jones of New York City today. Miss Jones has for many years been a member of the general federation art committee, and chairman of art for the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The one thing I want to see the federation accomplish is the elimination of the obnoxious billboards," said Miss Jones. Many local and state federations have endorsed the movement and there is much sentiment for it at this convention.

Miss Georgia Bacon of Worcester, Mass., was elected honorary vice-chairman today.

### UNIQUE MEMORIAL PLANS SUBMITTED

New York's "Arch of Freedom" Project to Cost \$800,000

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Photograph © Moffett, Chicago

**Mrs. W. S. Jennings**  
Of Jacksonville, Fla., Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

## SCULPTOR AIDS IN MOLDING PROGRESSIVISM OF NORTHWEST

### Gutzon Borglum Has Ambitious Plan to Circularize Every Voter in Behalf of Forward-Looking Theories

WASHINGTON, June 24 (Special)—Delving below the surface of current political affairs is an occupation as exciting as prospecting for gold. Day after day the miner yields his pick in disappointment, without uncovering anything of value, but on and on he goes buoyed up by the hope that the morrow will bring him his strike. So it is with the observer of politics and to one, at least, yesterday brought his reward.

In Stamford, Conn., lives Gutzon Borglum, a sculptor of note. Hidden away in a woodland glade is a make-shift studio the walls of which are constructed partly of variegated field stones, the beginnings of a permanent building, and partly of rough boards covered with tar-paper and the roof is made of tattered canvas and is thrown up. Here the sculptor is at work upon a massive statue that some day will adorn the city of Newark.

There are over 40 figures in the piece which is to symbolize the Wars of America. I found Mr. Borglum putting the finishing touches on the clay model of the foremost group of figures. Engrossed as he is by this composition I soon discovered that Mr. Borglum's chief interest lies in the political campaign now under way. He is giving freely both of his time and money to further the cause of progressivism. I discussed politics with him for several hours and all the time his skillful hands were unceasingly at work.

### No Political Tyro

Mr. Borglum is no tyro at politics. He was a Progressive in 1912 and he is a progressive Republican now. At the moment his chief aim is to defeat Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and to secure the nomination of Lynn Frazier, former Governor. His sympathies are with the Non-Partisan League.

When the Non-Partisan League held its state convention in North Dakota last April, at which it was decided that Mr. Frazier should run against Senator McCumber, there was a split in the organization. A. C. Townley, founder of the league, was assailed by some of the state leaders and there was considerable acrimony between the two factions. Finally Mr. Townley resigned as chairman but his resignation did not close the schism. Mr. Borglum, who had taken no sides in the affair, set himself to heal the breach and, if he has not entirely succeeded in doing that, the reports from the state indicate that a truce has been declared, sufficiently binding to cement the league's opposition to Senator McCumber and to greatly increase Mr. Frazier's chances of success.

Mr. Borglum has donated a fair-sized sum of money for the initial expenses of the campaign. He has done more; he has sent gifted orators into the State to speak for Mr. Frazier and paid their expenses. He invited Non-Partisan leaders, most of them his own acquaintances, and introduced them to men who could give them political advice and financial aid. He has flooded the State with letters and telegrams, and if it were not for that statute, he would be in the North Dakota hustings today with his coat off, working and speaking for Frazier.

Gutzon Borglum's interest in politics does not stop at the boundaries of North Dakota. He is not bound up entirely in the Non-Partisan League. He had his eye on the whole country, but more particularly on the northwest. He is out to aid every progressive senatorial and congressional candidate, and to that end he has conceived a plan which if not exactly unique is at least a little more colossal than anything of the kind that has been tried before. He purposes sending out letters urging the support of progressive candidates to practically every voter in the United States.

### Large Mailing List

THOUGHTS OF AMERICA.—William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeler and himself closely associated with the oil industry and one of the world's wealthiest men, passed away at his home here this morning. He began his business career as a boy-keeper and later as partner in a produce commission business in Cleveland, O. Later, he became associated with his brother in the oil business. Mr. Rockefeler was a director in numerous corporations.

There is a vital relationship between good citizenship and knowledge of the methods of conducting community, state, and national business. A wise study of financial resources should be the duty of a good citizen, for the sources and distribution of revenues should be understood by those who participate in the government of the Republic.

The many constructive activities that are particularly dear to the hearts of women receive inadequate support, because of the immense cost of armaments. If a progressive reduction of armaments should take place, vast sums would be released for the furtherance

## TRIBES JOIN FORCES FOR AFRICAN UNION

### Need of Education Seen to Prevent Negroes Turning Against the Whites

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 26—Reporting an attack made on the Belgian Royal Commissioner in East Africa by his "boy" recently, a Belgian colonial paper asserts that effective measures should be taken to put down the revolt against discipline which has been manifested in certain centers. Perhaps some light may be thrown on this tendency by a recent study made by an Englishman, Capt. U. E. T. Phillips, who is thoroughly acquainted with Colonial questions and knows the Belgian Congo well.

"We believe that no better training in citizenship, no more potent effort toward the keeping up of a high standard of patriotic service, can be accomplished, than through such a study as outlined. We urge you to undertake this patriotic preparation for community, state and national service.

### League of Nations Criticized

Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, criticized the achievements of the League of Nations, praised the conference on limitation of armament and discussed the Chinese situation at the meeting last evening which concluded the section of the convention devoted to international relations.

"The improvement of China and the union of the northern and southern divisions must come about through the political education of the 18 provinces," said Mr. Burton.

He termed Li Yuan-hung the "man of the hour" and likened him to Theodore Roosevelt in forcefulness and vigor of accomplishment. He appealed for an end to the period of exclusiveness in international relations.

"Our foreign relations have assumed

## GROWING PREJUDICE ALLEGED AGAINST JEW AND JAPANESE

### Dr. Goldenweiser, at National Social Work Conference, Says Negro Problem Is Most Serious at Present

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24 (Special)—Growing prejudice against the Jew and the Japanese in America, unless dealt with through assimilation of these people, will become serious as the problem of the Negro was the declaration of Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser of the New York School of Social Research, in an address today before the divisional conference in immigration of the National Conference of Social Work here.

Italian, Greek, Slav immigrants, Dr. Goldenweiser said, also present problems against these races. The degree of popular prejudice against these races, he believed, was more mild than in the case of the Japanese and the Jew and could be overcome by "stimulating the learning of the English language by these immigrants and opening their eyes to the advantages of broader co-operation with the other elements of the population."

"The native," writes Mr. Phillips, "is beginning to know and understand the importance of organization as regards the protection of his interests and in obtaining recognition thereof. The fellow, like the Habesch, the Somali as well as the Zulu, and those of the Congo, like the Muganda, are taking this necessity into consideration."

### Voice in Government Demanded

The author points out that the reason why the attempts of the Society of the "Nabing" in the Ruanda, directed against the British, Belgian and German forces, did not succeed, was for lack of cohesion. But in a short time he believes this will no longer be an obstacle. A "Congo Union," he says, already exists, composed of ex-soldiers of all races irrespective of tribe. In August 1920, this group formation addressed a petition to the Belgian Parliament insisting among other things upon the election of native representatives to sit in the government councils of Congo Kassa.

Secret associations, like those of the "Marini" in East Africa, which admit members from all the tribes and even women, or that of the "Nabing" in the Ruanda, are significant examples. They prove the formation of a racial conscience, the suppression of the traditional barriers which formerly existed between the different tribes, and the initiation of a black confederation.

All this naturally originated during the African campaign, when clans and members of tribes from all parts of Africa met together, this being an unprecedented event. Natives of the West Coast and the Cape mixed with those from Nyassaland, Belgian Congo, the shores of the Red Sea and even the West Indies.

"Prospecting Was Good

Leaving Stamford in the afternoon, I went to New York, with no intention to do any more prospecting that day. But, like the miner who cannot resist the temptation to strike his pick into any auriferous looking rock that he passes, I could not refrain from asking a few probing questions of a man I chanced to meet in that city. I had known him in the Taft administration as a rather conservative Republican who was not at all sympathetic with the turbulent political movement led by Theodore Roosevelt. I asked him how things were going in Missouri, his native State, and to my surprise I found that he was personally in favor of the re-election of James A. Reed, a Democrat, for Senator. He was thoroughly disgusted with the Republican machine.

## JUTE CROP OR RICE IS QUESTION IN INDIA

Non-Cooperating Agitators Urge Boycott of Foreign Yarn—Extremists' Violent Views

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence) — Non-Cooperating agitators have been very prominent in going among the jute cultivators and urging them to restrict cultivation (which it was said only benefited the foreign capitalist) and instead to grow rice, the staple food of the poor people. This silly business was officially discouraged, but the boycott of foreign yarn was still advocated. None the less there are grounds for hoping that the turning point has been reached and the first turn toward political sanity taken by at least the Bengal Non-Cooperators.

Some months ago, at an important congress held in connection with the propagation of the Extremist creed, Maulava Hassat Mohani distinguished himself by the violence of his oratory. He openly expressed his disbelief in non-violence, and called for the raising of a guerrilla army in order that the exploits of the Mopias, whom he praised, might be repeated on a wide scale throughout India. It was during the early part of the Prince of Wales' tour, when the Government was proceeding with extreme caution. Maulava Hassat Mohani's statement, however, went far beyond anything that the Ali brothers had said, and it passes comprehension why the arrest has only just taken place. The arrest was carried out at Cawnpore, at the instance of the Bombay Government, and Maulava had to be forcibly carried into the motor waiting for him and again into the railway compartment.

Lala Harkishen Lal, who was convicted as a rebel during the Punjab rebellion of 1919, and who 15 months ago was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Reformed Government of the Punjab, describes that "general working of the reforms in the Punjab is fairly satisfactory." He regards hopefully the whole Indian question and made the ambiguous observation, "The time is coming when the Non-Cooperator will modify his demands by 50 per cent and his wishes will be met by 50 per cent." Substantial progress was, he said, being made in agriculture, irrigation and education.

He admitted that the unrest had taken a form which in the country districts had disturbed the peace and led to an increase in dacoity, and that there had been fear and distrust in the towns. He referred to the Akali movement, one of the two semi-religious movements in India, which had lately caused the authorities anxiety. The Minister said that the Non-Cooperators were powerful and controlled the platform and press in the towns, and that there were embers under the ashes which might burst into flame.

From this he passed on to speak hopefully of big hydroelectric developments in the Punjab. There are in this Province, after all, seven rivers with water available for such schemes and also for irrigation.

The Legislative Council is budgeting over 10 lakhs for irrigation purposes. A good harvest is anticipated and it is hoped that over 9,000,000 bushels of wheat will be received. (A bushel is 50 pounds.) The Punjab is after all the great wheat-growing area of India, just as Bengal is for rice.

## IMPORTS REVEAL EXTENT OF DUTCH COTTON INDUSTRY

THE HAGUE, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The importance of the cotton industry to Holland may be seen by the following tables:

Import of raw cotton in Holland in 1921 was 26,000,000 kilograms, value 27,000,000 guilders (one guilder being about 38 dollar cents). The United

## OREGON VOTERS RALLY TO PLAN ELIMINATING PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Initiative Petitions Backed by Masons Are Flooded With Signatures in Single Day

PORLAND, Ore., June 17 (Special Correspondence)—An initiative measure will be placed on the ballot at the coming November election in Oregon providing for compulsory attendance at the public schools of all children of grammar school age, and for prohibition of the teaching in the grammar grades of any language other than English.

In one day approximately 50,000 signatures were obtained throughout the State to the initiative petitions for this bill. The number of signatures necessary to insure the placing of the measure on the ballot is 13,300. The circulators set out with the intention of obtaining that number of signatures and a safe margin over. But whenever the object of the petitions became known there ensued such a rush of voters demanding opportunity to sign that 50,000 of them got their names down. This is nearly half as many as voted in the last state election.

### Backed by Masonic Bodies

The movement to initiate the measure, whose avowed purpose is to strengthen and safeguard religious freedom and Americanism, was backed by the Masonic bodies of Oregon, and the circulation of the petitions was carried out by the Scottish Rite branch. Robert E. Smith, president of the Lumbermen's Trust Company Bank, of Portland, was the directing head. The petitions were sent in advance of the day set for the canvass to all counties of Oregon, with directions that they be circulated simultaneously in all. The canvass began at 8 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m.

Results were tabulated and telegraphed to headquarters here the same day, so that the result was known at once. Circulators in some cases reported that after the first hour of their work, during which they made

States exported to Holland 21,800,000 kilograms, value 24,500,000 guilders. Import of waste cotton, 11,400,000 kilograms, value almost 4,000,000 guilders (England 4,000,000, United States, 1,800,000). Import of cotton yarns, 27,000,000 kilograms, value 45,500,000 guilders (1920, 29,000,000 kilograms, value 115,500,000 guilders, showing the lowering of price). England exported to Holland 20,000,000 of the 27,000,000 kilograms.

Export from Holland of cotton yarns, 1,700,000 kilograms, value 5,000,000 guilders. The total import of raw materials for the cotton industry, therefore, was about 56,500 tons, value 65,700,000 guilders. Previous year, about 57,000 tons.

## SCOT PLEADS FOR POWER PROJECTS

### Development of Hydro-Electric Resources Advocated

GLASGOW, June 6 (Special Correspondence) — Prof. Magnus MacLean, at the summer meeting in Glasgow of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, lectured on "The Hydro electric Resources of the Scottish Highlands."

One of the farthest-reaching effects of the war, he said, had been to bring the nation face to face with its own resources. Of real assets they had extravagantly wasted some and entirely neglected others. Of the various national resources to which the attention of Government and people was now directed, water power was dominant.

He was concerned with it, not only as an industrial proposition, but as a means of elevating the national life, of restoring its man power, of relieving the congestion in the large centers, of resettling the people on the land, and of furnishing them with better houses, food and clothing, and a more natural life in the country.

Industry introduced here and there throughout the Highlands would supplement and utilize more fully the local resources. For such industries water power was immediately available, and it was so distributed by nature that there need be no competition as in the large centers.

They were no longer dependent upon coal for power, but might have their railways and machinery worked by a simple and—in the Highlands—more readily available natural resource, said. Several of the water power projects in existence and some proposals which had materialized during the last three years were described.

The catchment area of the Lochaber system for which an act of Parliament was obtained last year, was 303 square miles, he said. Taking the average rainfall as 73 inches, this gave 1,056,000,000 gallons per year per square mile and therefore, for the whole area, 876,000,000 gallons per day.

It was anticipated that 100,000 horsepower would be obtained in all, but as one horsepower year was equivalent to 6,535 electric units, and to 10 tons of coal, the Lochaber water power would be equivalent to from 750,000 to 1,000,000 tons of coal per year.

In the Grampian project the catchment area was 417 square miles and the four proposed power houses would give out 55,000 horsepower continuously. The whole scheme would cost £4,500,000. He showed that there existed in the Highland lochs and rivers considerably over half a million potential horsepower, which should at once be utilized in establishing suitable industries.

The old order, he said, black and barbaric in many features, was yielding to new methods. For all practical purposes power, light and heat were coming more and more to be comprehended in the word "electric," and as their coal resources were being depleted they must rely for its production in the future to a much greater extent on oil and water power and other undeveloped agencies.

From this he passed on to speak hopefully of big hydroelectric developments in the Punjab. There are in this Province, after all, seven rivers with water available for such schemes and also for irrigation. The Legislative Council is budgeting over 10 lakhs for irrigation purposes.

A good harvest is anticipated and it is hoped that over 9,000,000 bushels of wheat will be received. (A bushel is 50 pounds.) The Punjab is after all the great wheat-growing area of India, just as Bengal is for rice.

## BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE IMPROVES

### Great West Riding Workshop Makes Goods for World

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 26—West Riding is now considered in the industrial sense the most important wool textile area of the United Kingdom. In and round the great cities of Leeds, Bradford and the boroughs of Huddersfield, Keighley, Halifax, Dewsbury and Batley there is located a large proportion of the world's machinery for the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods, and goods in an infinite variety are produced on Yorkshire looms and dispatched to every civilized country in the world, in addition to meeting a huge demand at home.

In the whole of Yorkshire there is a population of 4,000,000 of which a little over 3,000,000 are located in West Riding. Sheffield and its environs, with the coal and steel industries, claim a goodly proportion of the West Riding figures, but some idea of the population may be gathered from the fact that Leeds has a population of about 445,000, Bradford 280,000, Huddersfield 107,000, and Halifax 101,000. If a circle can be drawn around these centers so as to embrace Dewsbury, Keighley, Batley, Ossett and the thriving townships of the Spenn Valley, Alredale and the Colne Valley, the population within it would exceed 1,200,000, the bulk of whom are mainly dependent on the wool textile industry.

Happily there are now signs of a substantial revival in this industry following upon a period of unparalleled difficulty. Toward the end of last year there were indications that stocks in the hands of retailers and merchant-distributors had been reduced to something like a manageable compass, and new business this year has begun to reach the industry, while the export trade in semi and fully-manufactured goods has expanded substantially. The boom in knitted goods has resulted in a big demand from the Midlands and the south of Scotland for hosiery yarns, while Japan and several continental countries have taken big weights of fine yarns for weaving purposes.

The position of today is that practically the whole of the weavers have been employed; in fact, they could be engaged in overtime if they would agree to work the 48-hour week. The actual turnover in woollen and worsted goods for some time has been much in excess of the orders placed with manufacturers owing to the liquidation of stocks, but this position is gradually righting itself, to the benefit of the industry proper. The wholesale clothing trade is better, and longer hours are being worked.

SHIPBUILDING SHOWS DECLINE IN TONNAGE; HEAVIEST IN AMERICA

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

SOUTHAMPTON, May 26—There is a serious drop in tonnage of ships under construction in all parts of the world. In the United Kingdom there are 437 vessels, representing 2,235,998 tons gross, under construction. This tonnage represents a decrease of nearly 400,000 tons on the previous year.

The total tonnage in new ships under construction in other parts of the world, up to date, is 1,443,624 tons. This includes about 325,000 tons in suspension through various causes, chiefly labor troubles. Italy is the country most affected in this way and about half of the new ships under construction are hung up by labor troubles and lack of capital.

The total tonnage building in countries outside the British Isles is 373,000 less than last year. This decrease affects most countries, but chiefly the United States, where the tonnage, at present is only 3% per cent of the new construction of 1919. The figures for the other countries are: Italy, 311,885 tons; France, 286,255 tons; Holland, 268,240 tons; America, 138,265 tons; and Japan, 117,312 tons.

**Hand-woven Irish Linen**

COULD Aladdin today but rub his wonderful lamp and wish for the finest, most exquisite of linens, no doubt the Genii would bring him Fleur-de-lis hand-woven IRISH LINEN damask table cloths and napkins.

Fleur-de-lis napkins and cloths entirely satisfy the age-old love of linens!

Cloths 2x2 At 12.00 15.00 to 25.00  
2x2½ At 15.00 16.00 to 30.00  
2x3 At 17.50 19.00

Napkins 22 in.

At 13.50 to 35.00 a doz.

24 in. At 20.00 to 27.50 a doz.

Included are some superfine hand loom double Damask pieces.

Linen Store, 4th Floor,  
Tremont St.

**The Shepard Stores**

Boston

On Saturday, July 1st, the Store will be closed at 12 o'clock, Noon and will remain closed until Wednesday, July 5th

**B. Altman & Co.**

On Monday, June 26th

**15,000 Yards of Krepe-Knit**

(36 inches wide)

in the new sports colors, as well as in white, silver, sand, mastic, Congo, ruby, turquoise, navy and black

will be placed on special sale at the phenomenally low price of

**\$2.75 per yard**

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention

(Silk Department, First Floor)

For Monday

**A New Selection of White Silk Hats**

(the Summer's latest and smartest vogue)

in fashionable models, beautifully tailored; adequately meeting the current great demand for hats of taffeta, Canton crepe and crinkled satin—all white, youthful and charming

every hat a remarkable value at

**\$7.50**

(First Floor Millinery Department)

For Monday

**Exceptional Values**

in

**Imported Dress Linens**

(45-inch width; in colors only)

at 78c. & 90c. per yard

The linen offered at 78c. is the heavy ramie weave; that at 90c. has the fine French finish. The desirable Summer shades are well represented.

The remaining assortments of Imported Novelty Cotton Fabrics (of the higher class) are now being offered at considerably reduced prices.

(First Floor)

For Monday

**Another Sale of Women's**

**Silk Costume Slips**

(so indispensable for wearing with Summer dresses)

at exceptionally low prices

**Costume Slips**

(all with shadow-proof hem)

Tub silk, in white or pink; tailored model . . . . . \$3.95

Radium silk, in white, pink, navy or black; with shirring at hip-line, \$4.95

Satin, in white, pink, navy or black; tailored model . . . . . \$5.25

Crepe de Chine, in white or pink, lace-trimmed . . . . . \$5.90

Radium silk, in white, pink, navy or black; tailored model . . . . . \$6.90

(House Gown Department, Third Floor)

**The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season**

to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

## ARICA COMPROMISE PROPOSALS MADE

Secretary Hughes Offers Middle Ground for Ending Dispute of Chile and Peru

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 24—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has informally presented compromise proposals on the Tacna-Arica question to the Chilean and Peruvian delegations. From reliable sources it is learned that it offers a middle ground between the contentions so far held by the two delegations for arbitration. The Hughes formula is said to avoid the flat Peruvian proposal to give the arbiter the power to decide whether the plebiscite should or should not be held and likewise to sidestep the Chilean contention that the only way in which the unfulfilled provisions of the Ancon Treaty can be carried out is through a plebiscite, and to propose, instead, that the arbiter shall arbitrate all questions arising from and regarding the method of fulfilling Article Three of the treaty.

When the arbiter begins his work and the Chilean and Peruvian advisers on the special commission to be appointed present their arguments in the case to the consideration of the arbiter, the latter will decide, if Peru insists upon the point, whether the plebiscite shall be held. In the event of an affirmative decision he shall fix the conditions under which it shall be conducted. If the decision is against the plebiscite then the Chilean and Peruvian Governments shall call another conference for the purpose of deciding how Article Three shall be fulfilled.

While no official announcements have been made by either delegation, it is understood from high authority that the Chileans are favorably disposed toward the Hughes proposals and are ready to accept it, but are awaiting on the reply which Peruvian delegates expect momentarily from their government. It is indicated, however, that no formal action by the delegations is expected before the beginning of next week, as the Chilean delegates have left Washington today for Atlantic City to spend the weekend.

The Chilean Ambassador is understood to have informed Mr. Hughes of the viewpoint of the Chilean Government upon the subject matter of the interviews previously held between them.

The Chilean Ambassador and the Chilean delegations are believed to have received authority from Santiago to accept the Peruvians' formula if it is deemed by them to be satisfactory after interviewing the Secretary and considering the matter in all its aspects. The interviews with Mr. Hughes have been held and the Chileans are understood to be fully satisfied.

## CIVIL WAR HISTORY 'REVISION' OPPOSED

Confederate Veterans' Proposal Stirs Dames of Loyal Legion

WASHINGTON, June 24—Mrs. John A. Logan, president of the Dames of the Loyal Legion, stated yesterday that organization would urge other patriotic and educational societies to press their campaign against the use in the schools of any State of histories that do not "conform to facts."

Referring to the declaration in the report adopted at the recent convention in Richmond of the United Confederate Veterans, that the Civil War was "deliberately conceived" by Abraham Lincoln and that histories teaching this should be used in southern schools, Mrs. Logan said the assertion was a "perversion of facts" and that all patriotic societies would be urged to seek the suppression of any such histories.

Col. John McElroy, vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and editor of its National Tribune, said Grand Army leaders would protest the assertions in the report adopted by the Confederate veterans.

"It seems to me that the veterans have gone far out of their way to publish an unwarranted statement," said Col. McElroy. "I am glad to be able to say that I do not believe this feeling to be general in the south."

## GEORGE E. HARVEY HOST TO ROYALTY

LONDON, June 24 (By The Associated Press)—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, conferred today with Count De Saint-Alaire, the French Ambassador. He was guest of honor afterward at a luncheon given by the Earl of Balfron. Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Taft will attend the dinner which George E. Harvey has arranged for King George and Queen Mary.

There will be 23 British and 13 American guests at the dinner. There will be two large circular tables, the King heading one and the Queen the other. Mr. Harvey will be at the right of the Queen and Mr. Taft will sit at her left. The King will have Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Taft at his side.

## AMNESTY MEASURE URGED IN FRANCE

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, June 24—The Senate has demanded a large measure of amnesty which would have the effect of releasing most of the prisoners charged with offenses connected with the war. The men who mutinied in the Black Sea when sent against Russia, on the ground that warlike acts were not constitutionally warranted by any declaration of war, would under the proposed measure, be released. Both MM. Martyn and Badina, leaders who have been elected, while in prison, to several administrative bodies, would be set free.

As the War Minister agreed and promised to bring forward the suggested measure, it is believed that the amnesty will soon be operative.

## ELECTION RESULTS IN CORK ANNOUNCED

Michael Collins at Head of Poll Bad Effect on Ireland of Recent Assassination

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 24—(By The Associated Press)—The successful candidates in Friday's parliamentary elections in the districts of north, midwest and south Cork are announced as follows: Michael Collins, pro-treaty; Michael Bradley, Labor; Sean Hales, pro-treaty; Daniel Vaughan, farmer; Sean Hayes, pro-treaty; Daniel Corkery, anti-treaty; Sean Moylan, anti-treaty, and Thomas Nagle, Labor.

Those defeated included Mary MacSwiney, Anti-Treaty, sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork, and Padraig O'Keefe, secretary of the Sinn Fein organization, and Pro-Treaty candidate.

Mr. Collins received a preponderating portion of the votes with 17,108. Bradley received 7513, Hales 8265, Vaughan 6947, Hayes 6305, Corkery 6334, Moylan 6146 and Nagle 5528 votes.

### Irish Army Republican

Officers Express Horror  
*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 24—The murder of Sir Henry Wilson still overshadows all other Irish news. The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent has been told at Beggar's Bush barracks, the headquarters of the regular section of the Irish Republican Army that the staff is horrified. "They realize," The Christian Science Monitor correspondent writes, "the bad effect this deed must have on Ireland, and feel it was with no peace motive that the murderers carried copies of the army's organ. It is obvious, they say that an effort is being made by the anti-treaty minority to discredit the Government of Ireland."

This impression does not lose any force either from Rory O'Connor's repetition yesterday of his refusal to make any statement upon the subject, or from the equivocal language in which Eamon de Valera has referred to it.

The question of the continued occupation by an armed force of the Four Courts in Dublin in defiance of the authority of the Provisional Government is now under discussion. A conference about it, presided over by Mr. Griffith and attended by General Dallin of the regular branch of the Irish Republican Army, and two British military officers, is reported to have been held in Dublin yesterday. It may well be therefore that Commandant O'Connor has reason for complaining that he is "busy."

Michael Collins was yesterday declared elected for Cork and today therefore has his hands free and further developments are awaited.

## LANDTAG DEBATES WILHELM'S CLAIM

"Compensation" to the Hohenzollerns Is Generally Condemned

BERLIN, June 24—Yesterday afternoon's Prussian Landtag debated the thorny question of the "compensation" to be granted to the Hohenzollerns. The following sentences detached from the speeches delivered during the debate crystallize German party feelings on the subject.

Herr Liedmann, Socialist: "It is essential that Germany's museums containing priceless art treasures should not go to the fugitive Hohenzollern family. Frederick the Great declared in his last testament that he was poor because he had sacrificed everything to the State. The present Hohenzollerns should try to follow Frederick's example."

Herr Meyer, Independent Socialist: "In this vital matter, events are taking an unfavorable turn for the Republic."

Herr Katz, Communist: "William II had the impudence to refuse to pay his taxes since his flight to Holland and now it is reported that the Prussian Finance Minister proposes to grant him a pension of 200,000,000 marks compensation at a time when the great mass of Germans are experiencing difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door."

Herr von Kries, German Nationalist Party: "Let us have the full facts about this compensation question. The Hohenzollerns have certainly no reason to fear full publicity."

## LUMBERMEN PLAN STANDARD CUTS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 24—Home builders are to get their lumber cut in standard sizes, graded uniformly and inspected through a system to be put into effect the nation over, when plans arranged at the National Hardwood Lumber Association, now closing its annual meeting here, are carried out.

A resolution providing for formation of a national inspection bureau to work out a uniform system of sizing, grading and inspecting lumber was passed at the closing session. Cutting matched lumber at the mills has long needed some such standardizing. The home builder who purchased obtained flooring from two different mills was very likely to find that there existed a fraction of an inch difference in the widths which made use on the same job almost impossible. The bureau to be established is to submit a uniform system and hardwood lumbermen agree to adopt it.

They believe that soft wood dealers will join the movement.

Another big step ahead, the lumbermen think, was taken by passage of their sales code resolution, by which agreement among themselves is made to stop cancelling orders after they have been once accepted. Heretofore, sudden changes in the market, following acceptance of an order has caused cancellation. In the future all agree to stop the practice.

## CABINET SEATS IN CONGRESS ARE APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

Department Heads Would Have Opportunity to Inform Houses and Prevent Misinterpretation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 24—Recent attacks in Congress on members of the Cabinet, notably Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, undoubtedly have given impetus to the desire of the Administration to have legislation enacted which will permit members to sit on the floor of both houses. The President gave his public approval of such a provision yesterday.

He asserted, however, that it would not be possible to accept such a bill as one already before the House providing for Cabinet members to be present on certain days of the week. The Administration view is that the head of each executive department should be present when the affairs of his department are under fire or when it is desired to have first-hand

information regarding the processes of these departments.

**Congress Jealous of Encroachment**  
The matter was discussed at length at the Cabinet meeting yesterday and it is probable that a new bill will be introduced soon embodying the views of the Administration. Getting it passed is another matter. The subject has been up periodically for about 50 years, but Congress, always jealous of the encroachment of the executive branch of the Government, has refused to sanction any provision which would bring them in such close proximity and give the Executive an advantage in getting its programs carried out. Moreover, it would shut off much oratory which now expends itself on the misbehavior and shortcomings of the various Cabinet officials.

The President is anxious to have closer co-operation because, in his opinion, it would facilitate the transaction of government business. Some of the attacks on Cabinet members result from lack of information regarding the work of the several departments and this would not happen if the heads were at hand to give correct and full reports of the status of the activities for which they are responsible.

**Works Well Elsewhere**  
It is pointed out that almost all parliaments have such an arrangement and that it is presumed to work satisfactorily. However, in those countries bills originate with the Administration; in the United States they are initiated by Congress.

Cabinet members would be expected to oppose bills hostile to the Administration, and, in the event of the executive and legislative branches of the Government being of different political parties, controversies might be the more prolonged and embittered because of the presence of the Administration representatives during the enactment of legislation and the discussion of measures.

**Washington's Passing Show**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

OTTAWA, June 24 (Special)—The grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement of 1898 will come into effect on July 7 next, after two years' suspension. The remainder of the agreement will continue in abeyance for another year.

This is the sum and substance of the report finally agreed upon by the members of the transportation costs committee, a report prepared upon voluminous evidence, and after several secret sessions and very considerable controversy. It is now certain that the report will pass the House of Commons by a large majority, in fact it is doubtful whether there will be any division whatsoever upon the measure which the Government will prepare for its implementation.

Western members, while at first desirous of having the entire agreement reinstated, are highly satisfied with the report, regarding the grain rates as of supreme importance and realizing that the compromise reached is as satisfactory as it was possible to secure.

### Attitude of Railways

And it is conceivable that the railways, especially the Canadian Pacific, feel that it is better to suffer the loss which the reinstatement of the grain rates will involve than to be subjected to lengthy and damaging attack in the House of Commons.

To the Liberal caucus held on Thursday is largely attributable the decision in the matter. E. J. MacMurray of North Winnipeg opened the discussion on the subject, declaring that if the grain rates were not restored the Government might just as well roll up the map of western Canada so far as Liberalism was concerned. Mr. MacMurray was strongly backed in his appeal by a very large number of members from all parts of the Dominion, including Quebec, and but little serious opposition was offered even by the strongest opponents of the agreement.

### Effect of Wheat Board

The solution offered, coupled with the Government bill for the creation of a Wheat Board, may have profound effect upon Canadian federal politics. There are those who frankly predict this morning that it may lead to a new alignment of the Progressive and Liberal forces. In any case it has created strong feelings of friendship between the two parties, out of which may ultimately come an effective entente.

Overtures to that end are already being made, and while a complete coalition is not to be expected in the immediate future, the promise of substantial tariff reductions at next session might go far toward ultimately bringing a union about.

The Government caucus on Thursday developed a strong Liberal spirit, which was manifested particularly among the rank and file. It is felt that the Government, at present weak and insecure, can find security by sticking to Liberal policies and thereby gaining the support of a party whose very existence is due to the fact that past Liberal governments have not been Liberal enough.

Another busy time for the President. The National Council for Reduction of Armaments is urging everyone to write or telegraph to the President on Saturday or Sunday, July 29 or 30, indicating to him that America is ready for another definite and concrete step toward world peace.

This is a part of the proposed "International No-More-War Demonstration" planned for those days. Mass meetings and church services are asked to send resolutions. Everywhere the cards bearing the words "No More War" are to be displayed.

In England there will be processions and mass meetings. Ten European nations will participate in the movement. They are England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Portugal.

It is encouraging to those who oppose the maintenance of extensive military establishments to read that the United States Army will have been cut 100,000 men during the last fiscal year when the compromise army bill is put into effect. Last year at this time the strength of the army was approximately 225,000 and, while the compromise measure authorizes 125,000, administrative considerations make it practically impossible to keep the army at exactly the strength authorized.

Army officers naturally can hardly be expected to take a rosy view of this situation and one of them, commenting on it, said: "The Infantry is the backbone of the army. At the rate we are cutting down our infantry we shall soon reach a stage where our army is almost entirely lacking in backbone."

Declaring that the tariff bill has not been constructed in a scientific, non-partisan, non-political manner, that its tendency will be to raise prices to the consumer and to restrict imports necessary to the international commerce of the United States, the organization states that the rates will damage the interests of the farmer, the cotton grower, the producer of metals, and the exporting manufacturer.

"For the good of our American institutions," the statement reads, "the assertion that the great metropolitan newspapers are venal and corrupt, should either be proved or withdrawn. Such a charge is unworthy of the chairman of a committee so important and responsible as is the Senate Finance Committee."

## SENATORS SIGNING CLOTURE PETITION

Necessary Number to Curb Tariff Debate Expected Within Few Days

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 24—Senate Republican leaders today put into operation their plan to curb debate on the Tariff bill. A petition to invoke the existing cloture rule, operative under a two thirds vote, was drafted by Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican vice chairman and party whip, and its circulation begun.

The first name to the petition was said to have been that of Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Republican leader. Sixteen signatures only are required under the rule to authorize its presentation to the Senate, but it was planned to obtain more before taking further action.

That the motion for cloture would not be made before next week was probable, Republican senators behind the movement said they thought it possible that within a few days the necessary two-thirds vote might be pledged.

Republican members of the House from the territory east of Kansas, now absent from Washington, were ordered back today by Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leader, owing to a one-man filibuster conducted by Edward Voigt, Representative from Wisconsin.

Prompt return of Republicans will avoid issuance of warrants, Mr. Mondell stated in telegram to absentees explaining that the filibuster resulted yesterday in 14 roll calls, and that it was necessary to have all Republicans here by Monday to carry out the legislative program.

Mr. Voigt showed no disposition today to end his filibuster. He forced three roll calls, each requiring 25 minutes, within the first hour and a half of the session. The largest number answering was 247, compared with 216, which is a quorum. Members left the chamber in large numbers after each roll call, against the insistence of Mr. Mondell that they remain on the floor.

There have been many empty chairs in executive offices during the mid-days of June. Most of the eminent officials of the Administration have been at various seats of learning having laurels placed upon their brows. At one time the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy might have had not been sailing distant seas. The President had a conference with the remnant of his official family and discussed postal rates and similar matters of a minor order. He would not have been there himself if Henry Cabot Lodge, (R) Senator from Massachusetts had been successful in his efforts to have him present himself at Harvard for a degree from that historic institution.

There is nothing invidious in the omission of the other members of the Cabinet from the above list and it is not to be deduced that they had no academic honors thrust upon them. It merely happened that they were at home in the capital while those mentioned were away. Mr. Weeks celebrated with a swing around the circle, during which he hit persons and institutions in as violent a fashion as the most martial could ask of a War Secretary. Peace has its duties, as well as war, however, and it is likely that Mr. Weeks now will be attending to the humdrum duties of his office, disposing of left-over war supplies and the like for a few days now.

Those who have paid much attention to legislation in Washington agree with President Harding in the theory that the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill depends upon action at the present session. One hears the argument made that it could be passed by the House before adjournment and then taken up by the Senate while the House is preparing appropriation bills during the first half of the short session beginning next December.

This is fine reasoning, but is not supported by legislative history. Very few obstructed measures ever have been gotten through the last session of any Congress. Under the Constitution the last session of Congress begins the first Monday in December and closes the fourth of the following March. There is barely time to consider and act upon the bills carrying billions of dollars in appropriations. It is true that all these measures must originate in the House and that there is a considerable portion of the first part of these three months given to the preparation of them by that body. In the meantime the Senate has little to do. But it is just as true that the Senate is disposed to do little.

However, if the Senate was ever so industrious, a very few members could defeat any bill that might be taken up by simply consuming time in speaking upon it. The Senate is without any effective rule for closing debate, and three or four resourceful debaters could very well consume all the time of sittings until the Senate would be compelled to lay aside the measure and turn its attention to the appropriations. This feat has been performed many times.

In view of these and other facts which might be cited, it is believed that the President's course in urging action at this session is eminently in the interest of his pet bill.

## Music Teachers May Be Licensed

New York "Voice Culture Teachers" Sometimes Misnamed

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2

## FRENCH POINT OF VIEW DEPICTED REGARDING EUROPEAN POLITICS

### Republic Regards Russo-German Alliance as a Menace to Future Safety of the Country

PARIS, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—A short time back it appeared as though the Entente was on the verge of rupture, but later happenings have somewhat improved the situation. The meeting of the two prime ministers, Raymond Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George, has brought about a better feeling between the two peoples.

As far as the Russian problem is concerned, the whole trend of French economic thought is toward an understanding with that country. Much was being silently achieved. It is highly probable that had the Genoa Conference never taken place France would have got on terms with Russia, would have made the best bargain she could for herself. Her business men did not want nor did they mean to be forestalled. Negotiations were proceeding. They would undoubtedly have been concluded.

It was then extremely impolitic to have dragged the business into the light of day. The whole delicate machinery was jarred. What resulted was a political demonstration, and as politics play too large a part in French life France was compelled to oppose Mr. Lloyd George and to resist the Russian proposals.

It is a case of more haste less speed. In the first place suspicions were aroused and the chief suspicion was that the British Prime Minister was playing for his own hand, was indulging in an electioneering "stunt," was sacrificing France to his own interests and his personal policy.

#### M. Poincaré's Dilemma

M. Poincaré may be blamed for staying away from Genoa but he knew that if he went he would probably have been overthrown. The dilemma was that if he surrendered to the British view it would be thought that he had become another "victim" of Mr. Lloyd George, and if he did not surrender he would be charged with obstruction and the breaking of the Entente. In short, the personality of Mr. Lloyd George is responsible for much. When he is right the French suspect him of sacrificing them.

The French think that they are en-

titled to reparations and they see what they believe to be the bad faith of Germany. They see also their own financial needs. France cannot do without reparations. But what is worse is the fact that behind Germany is Russia and Mr. Lloyd George has also favored Russia. Had this been done tactfully France might have been led to agree with a general European adjustment. But it has not been done tactfully. When Germany and Russia signed the Rapallo Treaty Mr. Lloyd George after a movement of anger forgave both countries rather than wreck the Conference. But what does the Rapallo Treaty mean for France? It implies a Russo-German Alliance against France. Sooner or later it means that Germany and Russia will resist France. They will if necessary resist by force of arms. They will together refuse to pay France anything and there will be a conflict. German weapons will be forged in Russia.

#### Menace of Isolation

France cannot contemplate this prospect with the same equanimity as England. Not only is she to be robbed of reparations but she will be engaged in warfare against stronger powers. It is foolish of France to rely upon her own might but seeing utter defiance inevitable (as she believes) she is in sheer despair driven to think that the best way of meeting the danger is to act now. It has already been stated here that the invasion of the Rhur is a policy which France wishes to avoid. She is alive to its perils. But improbable as it seems that she will proceed to action she is gradually, by the desertion of her friends, by the menace of a rupture of the Entente, coming after the aloofness of America, by the political turmoil and the agitation of her passions, by her fear of the Russo-German Alliance, to believe that the best way of preventing a future danger is to meet it now. That is the reason why against her better judgment she may be a prey to the nationalist clamor and the menaces of isolation which, whether uttered by Mr. Lloyd George or only by his friends in the press, have had a deplorable effect.

## Constantine, Old Algerian City, Not Content With Past Honors

### Has Kept Pace With Progress, and Now Looks Forward to Renewal of Its Earlier Commercial Activity

CONSTANTINE, Eastern Algeria, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—A number of new movements of importance have been set on foot in Constantine, which is in the Province of Constantine and forms practically Eastern Algeria, next door to Tunis. This city, known as Cirta in days of the Phoenicians and Romans, establishment of which was one of the unique enterprises of those people who once were keenly engaged in exploiting North Africa (the city is perched upon a rock at a height of more than 2000 feet, with a ravine running around three sides of it), is finding its ambitions of nearly 2000 years ago renewed, commercially and in other ways.

It is believed that, with the intensification of Algerian development which the French are practicing at the present time, Constantine must leap to importance. It is magnificently situated and served in the matter of communications, being the veritable center of French Africa, on the main line and about midway between Algiers and Tunis, the nearest big city to the important port of Philippeville. To all intents and purposes, it is the starting point for Biskra, Touggourt and the more southern parts, within the Sahara Desert region, which the French are so much bent on developing.

**Right In Corn-Growing Region**

It was largely because the city was in the center of a rich corn-growing region that the Romans, despite the disadvantages of its position, established it, and now the French desire to take the fullest advantage of the value of the country round about, and bring their own people to work it when the natives are too much disposed to daytime slumber, as is the case. Constantine is, however, hoping to catch the foreigner in different ways and for different purposes.

"Not a fifth of 1 per cent of the world knows where Constantine is," said one of the leading figures of the commercial community to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and most of them, if they had to guess, would say with confidence that it was somewhere in Turkey. This is the result of the severe policy of exclusion practiced by the French Government, which wants all North Africa for itself alone, and misses the point of the value of some competition in development. There are 64,000 people here in this eagle's nest of a city. Half of them are Mussulman natives, nearly 21,000 are French. All the world besides contributes only a little over 2000."

#### Colonial Monopoly Indeed

"There never was such a case of colonial monopoly. An Englishman here is almost as rare as a Chinese; somebody insists that he once saw an American business man, but the story is doubted. In the shops you will find only French goods and such British and American articles as either the French cannot make or which they find to their advantage to buy outside. All the banks are French; there is no British bank or agency here such as one finds in nearly every other big city, and one result is that British and Americans who come this way and try to raise money on letters of credit are shamefully exploited by the African banks—or some of them—who demand from 5 to 7 francs in excess of the proper exchange against the pound sterling.

"Shortsighted people consider that

the workers in areas where "No License" nearly won its way in 1920. "Temperance workers" it says, "have had a breathing space, but now that 1923 with its opportunities at the polls in the burghs approaches the day of battle looms ahead once more."

From some of the areas which voted dry in 1920 testimony has been received regarding the absence of intoxicating persons from the streets, the greatly decreased number of police court cases, reduction in the number of constables required, larger "drawings" of merchants, and better attendances at church. The provost of the town of Kilbry, Stirlingshire, says "no license in our town has been a blessing to many homes, especially

## Suffrage Movement Gaining Generally

### British Delegate to Baltimore Sees Progress

LONDON, May 19. Special Correspondence. MRS. KATE E. TROUNSON, secretary of the headquarters committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has just returned to London after visiting the recent Pan-American Conference at Baltimore, Md., where she

ings than were originally intended were organized to satisfy their enthusiasm.

"Women are still voiceless in the Latin countries, both of Europe and of South America, but the suffrage movement is making rapid headway in South America, and it is confidently expected that before very long Uruguay will become the first object lesson in women's emancipation in that continent. The women of the United States became fully enfranchised in 1920, after a struggle of 70 years. Their special object for holding the Pan-American Conference was to create a closer understanding between the women of the two Americas."

## NEW ZEALAND PUTS LESS RELIANCE ON CLASS EXAMINATION

Special from Monitor Bureau.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 8.

The movement of revolt against examinations as a test of education, which is at work in all countries, is exemplified in a series of amended regulations for the inspection of state schools just issued by the New Zealand Department of Education. Some years ago promotion from class to class in the state schools was regulated by an annual examination by an inspector, who dealt with the work of each pupil. Then the system was modified by giving the power of promotion to the teacher. The inspector still visited the school and examined pupils, but the purpose of his examination was to check the promotions made by the teacher, and test the work of the school, and not to determine the efficiency of every scholar.

Now the department directs inspectors to "reduce the formal examination of pupils to a minimum" and to give as much assistance as possible to teachers. As a rule, formal examination is to be considered necessary only when the efficiency of the teacher is in doubt. The inspector is instructed that his investigation be made on the broadest lines possible, and he should guard against estimating the efficiency of a school or a teacher solely in accordance with measurable results, irrespective both of the manner in which these results have been produced and the effect the production of such results may have had on the development of the pupil as evidenced by his intelligence, spontaneity, interest in work, and general alacrity. In every case more credit should be given to a teacher who relies with success on some system of self-education than to one who relies on the more rigid drill methods. Every encouragement should be given to teachers to investigate and experiment with the newer methods of imparting instruction and to modify their methods in accordance therewith.

These instructions testify to the progress that is being made in the Dominion by the newer and more flexible ideals and methods of education as against the old system of greater rigidity and uniformity.

## BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY SETS JEWISH QUOTA

BUDAPEST, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—An anonymous letter was sent not long ago to Mr. Vass, the Hungarian Minister for Education, informing him that the dean of the medical faculty at the Hungarian University, which was removed with the Rumanian occupation from Klausenburg to Szegedin, was not observing the numerus clausus, and was admitting more Jewish students than the percentage of Jews in the population warranted.

An inquiry from the Minister for Education, the senate of the university replied admitting the charge. They pointed out, however, that they were animated by reasons of patriotism. All the Jewish students above the number according to the numerus clausus are native of the Province of Siebenbuergen, and have come to Szegedin because they wish to attend the Hungarian University in preference to the Rumanian. Taking into account that Hungary still regards Siebenbuergen as an integral part of Hungary, the senate and dean decided to overlook the numerus clausus in this respect. The Minister for Education thereupon agreed that the action of the dean was justified and consented to the Jewish students in question remaining at the university.

During the next two or three days, there were bombardments of Tazarat and various small operations of a reconnoitering character, until at last the high command determined to go forward to the final effort, which should result in the taking of the city, and it was hoped, of Raisuli himself.

#### Elements of Drama Present

There were strong elements of drama in this situation, and it was one of great political and even historical import. After all, this is the most important part of the Spanish Morocco zone, and it has been made sufficiently clear that, with an end of the resistance of Raisuli, it may be considered as brought properly within the control of Spain. It had been announced officially beforehand that with the taking of Tazarat, military operations in these parts would be regarded as terminated, and there would be an extensive reparation of troops.

The final advance was made with the Tetuan and Larache forces, to the number of 30,000 men. They went forward in three columns. Two of these met with no opposition worth speaking of, but the third, encountering the Moors who were most closely in association with Raisuli, had to fight hard, the avowed intention of the enemy being to resist to the last. The result was that the Spaniards sustained losses to the extent of 200 or 300 men, but eventually they marched into Tazarat and the final objective was theirs.

At once there was a search for Raisuli, but he was nowhere to be found.

It interests many men because it offers the regular stocks of the Wanamaker Store at reduced prices.

It is our way of setting our house in order before Autumn merchandise begins to arrive, and it helps many men to have good clothing at a substantial saving.

Generally speaking, these are the reductions:

Burlington Arcade

Store

Where only the finer grades are sold—

## SPANISH ARMY FORCES RAISULI TO TAKE REFUGE IN SANCTUARY

### Beaten Decisively in Battle at Tazarat, Famed Moroccan Brigand, However, Manages to Escape Capture

TETUAN, Morocco, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—That old brigand, the most famous Moor of modern times and in various ways the most successful, El Raisuli, had never found himself in greater difficulties than when at last, in the course of their big advance with 10,000 men upon the country of Beni Aros, where Tazarat and Raisuli are, the Spanish forces closed round the mountain upon which the city of refuge is situated.

The last march of the Spaniards to this position was made in quick time—the soldiers covered eight kilometers in little more than an hour. This brought them almost to the gates of Tazarat, which was completely surrounded, and Raisuli had to fight as never before. It was ascertained that he had remained in Tazarat and that he had not effected another of those mysterious escapes which have been so aggravating to Spain in the past.

#### Cavalry Led in Attack

The Spanish cavalry led in the attack, while the aviators at once got into action and hovered above the city. They discovered Raisuli beyond any doubt, and found him taking the most active personal part in the engagement. He was firing two rifles which were being kept loaded by his slave servant Faras. With these, the old brigand was "peppered away at the Spaniards to the best of his ability.

Further details of Raisuli's resistance were ascertained afterward by the usual manner of gathering information from camp stragglers, and it was learned that Raisuli had written to the people of Beni Iser, and Sumata, appealing to them to come to his assistance in a great emergency, that the former had answered that they were tired of him, and that he could do as he liked, while the latter had not answered at all.

The spot where Raisuli stood was closely marked, and eventually the cavalry made a dash for it, but they missed their man, who, it was said, had a horse and a mule ready beside him all the time. But in this fighting, he sustained some losses serious both to him and to his prestige.

#### His Chief General Lost

His chief general, Sidi Hamido El Sukan, who had achieved a reputation throughout all North Africa, fell in the fighting around the village of Dar Hal, as did the chief of Raisuli's personal guard, Aormar El Garsful, the servant Faras, and such eminent personages of the entourage and fighting corps as Abdesel el Bakor and Muhammed El Uddasi. The Spanish aviators observed that the enemy were removing their cattle with all possible speed in the direction of the sanctuary of Mule Abd Selan.

During the next two or three days, there were bombardments of Tazarat and various small operations of a reconnoitering character, until at last the high command determined to go forward to the final effort, which should result in the taking of the city, and it was hoped, of Raisuli himself.

There were strong elements of drama in this situation, and it was one of great political and even historical import. After all, this is the most important part of the Spanish Morocco zone, and it has been made sufficiently clear that, with an end of the resistance of Raisuli, it may be considered as brought properly within the control of Spain. It had been announced officially beforehand that with the taking of Tazarat, military operations in these parts would be regarded as terminated, and there would be an extensive reparation of troops.

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Where only the finer grades are sold—

\$40 to \$45 Suits, \$32  
\$50 to \$55 Suits, \$38  
\$60 to \$65 Suits, \$46

Broadway Store  
Where lower-price all-wool clothing is sold—

\$25.50 to \$27.50 Suits, \$18.50  
\$30 to \$35 Suits, \$22.50  
\$37.50 to \$42.50 Suits, \$28.50

The variety is unusually large.



Photograph by F. A. Swaine, London

Mrs. Kate E. Trounson

where wives and mothers were in the habit of drinking. An intoxicated woman is not now to be seen on the streets. The public houses all closed make a vast difference. The police say it is Sunday all the time."

The report urges the need for legislation "to nail up the back door securely" to prevent private drinking clubs from entering no-license areas. Further it calls for the simplification of the system of voting by the removal of the double handicap, at once unfair and undemocratic, which requires that 55 per cent of the electors voting must vote for no license before it is adopted, and that this 55 per cent must at least be equal to 35 per cent of the electors on the register.

Continuing, the report emphasizes the need for greater moral teaching on the part of ministers and others in authority. It maintains that the foundation of temperance progress must be laid in a well-considered education; and demands that full trial be given to local option.

## IRELAND MAY SOON GET ENGLISH PAPERS BY USE OF AIRPLANE

DUBLIN, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—In an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently, Captain Russell, Director of Civil Aviation in Ireland, who has all the appearance of an English soldier, explained that he had joined the Leinster Regiment during the European War, had fought in France with the Irish Brigade, while later he obtained a commission in the original Royal Flying Corps, and had experience in flying English, French, and American machines.

Captain Russell has many ideas for developing aviation in Ireland. Aviation, he explained, is to be divided into two branches, military and civil, the civil division being run by an Air Council, consisting of soldiers and civilians, with the latter in the majority. The idea is to develop civil aviation on a system like the Canadian, doing the 484 kilometers in 12 hours, with stops at all the important places along the way. There are many good hotels at Constantine, one at least, as modern and as up-to-date as any to be found in French domains.

The native quarters and the native markets here are just as they were a thousand or more years ago, except that they now have electric lights.

#### A Typical Arab Street

The Rue Perregaux remains one of the most impressive and realistic natural Arabic streets in the world. The French have not touched these things; these quarters, Europeans are seldom seen. But the Rue Perregaux, with all the force of contrast, stands far away is the greatest contrast, for at the end of the Rue Nationale is the Place de la Brèche, with a bank, hotel, a theater, a most modern post office, and the new Palais de Justice, the completion of which marked an era in the new time of Constantine, and in some measure was provocative of many of the questions which have since been raised. Much more will be heard of them. Rivalry among the cities of North Africa leads to discontent and reform.

## BUSINESS BETTER IN "DRY" SCOTLAND

# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## International Festival of Music and Drama at Zurich

Zurich, June 10

**Special Correspondence**

In 1921 the first international dramatic festival was held in Zurich with the object of uniting in a common bond of art nations which had been sundered by the war.

This year the international dramatic festival was opened under the auspices of the Stadt Theater with the performance of "Venus," a work by a young Swiss musician, Othmar Schoeck, who already has had two operas produced in Zurich. The libretto, written by Armin Ruegger, a friend of the composer, is the adaptation of a novel of Prosper Mérimée, which, in its turn, is an adaptation of an old Roman-Christian legend. Schoeck's work must be numbered among the most remarkable of modern compositions, and achieved a well-merited triumph.

Closely akin to the work of Schoeck are the compositions of Friedrich Klose, author of "Isebill," which was composed more than 20 years ago, and produced for the first time at the Zurich festival. Klose, who was of German origin but became naturalized in Switzerland, wrote his music round the fairy tale of a poor fisherwoman, who from unbridled ambition became a rich peasant, the wife of a knight and finally a bishop, but when she claimed equality with Dalty, was doomed to return to her former poverty.

### Good Singing in Title Role

The amazing success of this fairy opera was largely due to the splendid singing of Frau Marie Lorenz-Hoellinger of Vienna, who was able to meet the heavy demands made by the part of Isebill on the art and carrying capacities of her voice. Even in the most passionate passages of the leadership of Henri Verbrugghen, who was with the Scottish Orchestra in Glasgow for a time and more recently has been head of the National Conservatory at Sydney, Australia, and conductor of the Australian State Orchestra. He will be in America for a season of nine weeks.

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Othmar Schoeck, who was with the company of the Zurich Stadt Theater, the richly gifted first conductor of the opera at the Zurich Municipal Theater, Frau Lorenz-Hoellinger easily sustained her part.

Somewhat problematic in character was the music of the Austrian composer, E. N. von Reznick, in "Ritter Blaubart," a modern dramatic work by Herbert Eulenbeck of the well-known old French fairy tale kind. The opera abounds in extravagant fantasy and bold realism. Still, the mystery and gloom, always finely and tastefully worked out, was never repellent, and mingled with the strange was so much beauty and harmony that even here an undoubted work of art was recognized. The competency of the company of the Zurich Stadt Theater, together with the good work of the excellent baritone Karl Schmid-Bloss, in the title rôle, helped his original work to achieve great success.

### Strauss Operetta

"Fledermaus," by Johann Strauss, given in the German opera cycle, is, as best the operetta, but the operetta, the typical masterpiece of this kind of art, a brilliant work with charming figures and priceless situations, music which surpasses itself continuously. Among those who took part were Bruno Walter, the famous conductor from Munich, Ludwig Hörth from Berlin, one of the most brilliant of modern conductors, and Frizzi Massary, the unsurpassed diva from Berlin, in the rôle of Adèle.

With the performance of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," the highest point of the festival was reached. The musical interpretation given by Bruno Walter was in the real Bayreuth spirit, and his rendering gripped his hearers in a way which will not be quickly forgotten.

Last year England was represented at the festival by some musical productions under the conductorship of Sir Henry Wood. This year several English plays were given by the Everyman Theater of London. The absence of Shakespeare plays was to be regretted, but there were performances of Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" and "The Pigeon," by John Galsworthy. "The Pigeon," with its clear, convincing character studies, and its splendid acting, made the greater impression. Noteworthy actors and actresses were Milton Rosmer, the doctor in Shaw's play and the painter in Galsworthy's; Miss Claire Harris, Harold Scott, and H. O. Nicholson, all actors of the first rank. After having seen the Everyman players in Zurich, one can understand the position which these actors have gained for themselves on the English stage. The plays selected afforded the Swiss an opportunity of getting to understand something of English life in all its naturalness.

### French Operas

The two French operas given in Zurich were "Carmen" and "Louise." The first performance of "Carmen" was played without Mlle. Mathieu, and the famous tenor Lapelle, who was to have played the part of Don José, was obliged to stay in Paris. In his place was Mr. Sullivan, who, next winter, is to sing in French and Italian opera in New York. At the second performance Mlle. Mathieu sang, and gave a wonderful rendering of her part. "Louise" had never before been performed in Zurich, and its remarkable success was largely due to the conductor, Albert Wolf, first director of French music at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Now that the second season of the International Dramatic Festival has taken place, the building of a home for these performances, an art House of Peace, a counterpart of Bayreuth, may perhaps be looked forward to. In any case, that the idea of an international festival of plays is sound, and year by year more worthy of realization, is clearly proved. H. K.

### Hans Kindler in London

**Special Correspondence**—Hans Kindler, the cellist, made his first appearance in London on May 30 in a recital at the Royal Hall, Charlton Keith acting as his accompanist. He will follow it presently by

a second recital with a program containing some novelties, but what is of concern at the moment is a consideration of Kindler's playing. The opening notes of Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C minor for violoncello alone showed at once that he is good beyond the average, and though after hearing the complete program (which included Boccherini's Sonata No. 1 in C major, Lalo's Concerto in D minor, and several short solos) one felt him to be better in the small than the larger things, the conviction remained that he is an artist, and has for his special asset a very fine tone. This is entirely free from the nasal quality involuntarily produced by so many cellists, and is beautifully even throughout, from lowest to highest notes. When used in full volume, as at the beginning of the Bach Prelude, it has a sonority and steadiness akin to organ diapason tone. The general manner of his performance is sound and thoughtful, but slightly lacking in animation.

This thoughtfulness did not sit at all badly upon such a piece as Popper's Rhapsody, which is improved by balaust in addition to its brilliance. Kindler tackled the bravura passages with a discreet, almost demure confidence, and brought them off with striking success. M. M. S.

### Minneapolis Orchestra to Play in Winnipeg

**WINNIPEG, June 15 (Special Correspondence)**—The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra will give four concerts in Winnipeg during the week of November 20, in conjunction with the Winnipeg Oratorio Society, under whose auspices the Fall Festival of Music will be held.

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Henri Verbrugghen, who was with the Scottish Orchestra in Glasgow for a time and more recently has been head of the National Conservatory at Sydney, Australia, and conductor of the Australian State Orchestra. He will be in America for a season of nine weeks.

The Winnipeg Oratorio Society of 200 voices will begin rehearsals in September for the presentation of Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's "Revenge." Other works to be produced have not yet been chosen.

### More English Music Festivals

**MANCHESTER, England, June 1 (Special Correspondence)**—Two large-scale attended and very popular music festivals have just concluded at Alderley Edge and Buxton respectively. Buxton as a watering place has a peculiar reputation of its own, and it is interesting to find it blossoming out as a musical center in the midst of the pleasant dales and limestone quarries of Derbyshire. With adjudicators of the eminence of Prof. Granville Bantock and Hamilton Harty, and a large entry of candidates, the Buxton festival had all the elements of success, and it would have been surprising if it had not proved in all respects a record gathering, as the Pavilion and public grounds formed an ideal setting. S. W.

### New York Stadium Orchestra Plans

**NEW YORK, June 23 (Special Correspondence)**—In a description of the stage which will be used for the open-air concert in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, an announcement from the committee makes mention of country arbor effects, and refers to green panels, eight feet high, interspersed with trees. Furthermore, it speaks of the stage as a covered pavilion set in the Stadium field in front of the semi-circular banks of cement seats which accommodate the listeners. The new stage will be larger than the unroofed platform of former seasons, more room being needed, because the number of musicians engaged to play is greater than before. The players, indeed, will comprise 85 men from the membership of the Philharmonic Orchestra. The conductors will be Henry Hadley for the first three weeks, beginning July 6, and William Van Hoogstraten for the second three.

The preliminary arrangements include auditions for artists who wish to appear as soloists with the Stadium Orchestra. The auditions are held at Aeolian Hall under the direction of Mrs. William Cowen, and they last until June 28. Twelve of the contestants will be chosen to take part in the concerts.

### Artistic Success

Artistically the festival was an unqualified success and the extraordinary growth of the number taking part in it is a striking attestation of the popularity of the competitive festival. The Alderley Edge Committee had had the wisdom to encourage Plunket Greene to act as principal adjudicator and also to inaugurate the festival by giving a preliminary lecture on "How to Sing a Song." This lecture and the comments on the various soloists whom he judged were most helpful and instructive, more especially as at the close of his lecture he gave practical illustrations of song interpretation.

Perhaps even more significant was his reference to the value of such public competitions generally. His views very largely coincide with those recently expressed by Sir Hugh Allen at Edinburgh. He said the competitive festival movement was probably the greatest thing, not only for music, but also in a social way, that was happening in England at the present time. We were just now at the beginning of a wonderful renaissance of English music, for such festivals promised to bring back the great times of the Elizabethan period, when everyone knew something of music. There were vast fields of possibility ahead.

### Criticism by Composer

This view is very largely shared by Mr. Bantock, who, though he did not speak on the general question of festivals at Buxton, took frequent opportunities of expressing his appreciation of the choral competitors. It is of special advantage to choirs and choir masters to get into touch with composers whose works they interpret, and hear criticism from their own lips. One of the pieces chosen for performance was Bantock's own part song, a setting of Flecker's "War Song of the Saracens," one of the most fiery and dramatic of modern English poems. Mr. Bantock cautioned the different choirs against the common tendency to sing such pieces in a conventional way, and especially commended the winning choir for the "recklessness of their singing" which, he said, was an absolutely essential quality in a piece of this type, but an essential quality in which very few choirs dared to

### Dryden's 'Amphitryon' Revived in London

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**LONDON, June 6**—The Phoenix Society of London revives Dryden's "Amphitryon" with the following cast:

Jupiter	Harvey Brahan
Mercury	George Desmond
Phœbus	Tristan Rawson
Amphitryon	Eugene Leahy
Sosia	Ben Field
Domina	H. Athol Ford
Polidas	Charles D. Wada
Tranio	Matthew Forsyth
Almena	Dorothy Massingham
Phædra	Marda Vanne
Bromius	Helena Millais
Night	Mrs. Sabine Raleigh

The play was produced by Allan Wade.

## Homestead of Miss Sophia Smith, Founder of the Largest College for Women

THE drive from Northampton to Hatfield is delightful. We took it on a dubious afternoon following a stormy morning. There was a splendid uncertainty about the sky, a swift piling up of clouds and just as swift a scattering—the intensest sunshine let through in sudden shafts, contrasted with blackness of expression that was truly formidable.

**The Unwanted Legacy**

As has been mentioned before, the Rev. John Morton Greene of Hatfield was her constant adviser and urged her to employ her money for the higher education of women. The following is an extract taken from a historical address given at one time by him: "On the beautiful May-day afternoon of 1861 she (Miss Sophia) went to her pastor's study in Hatfield, and with tears in her eyes told him her brother Austin had left her a large sum of money, which she neither wanted nor knew how to use wisely. She had no objects in mind to which she would give it, and she insisted on his telling her what would be a judicious disposition of it in the way of public charity. No excuse, no pleading off on his part was accepted by her. Her heart was fixed—he must help her out of this dire necessity."

Two plans were finally presented to Miss Smith, one for starting a woman's college and one for founding an institution for deaf mutes. Both Miss Sophia and the Rev. John M. Greene leaned toward the college plan, but "outside discouragement was so great" that the first will in 1861 was for founding an institution for deaf mutes. However, in 1867 this sort of establishment was provided for by the generosity of John Clark, Esq. The final will of Miss Smith's was drawn up in 1868, and the will was for founding Smith College for Women.

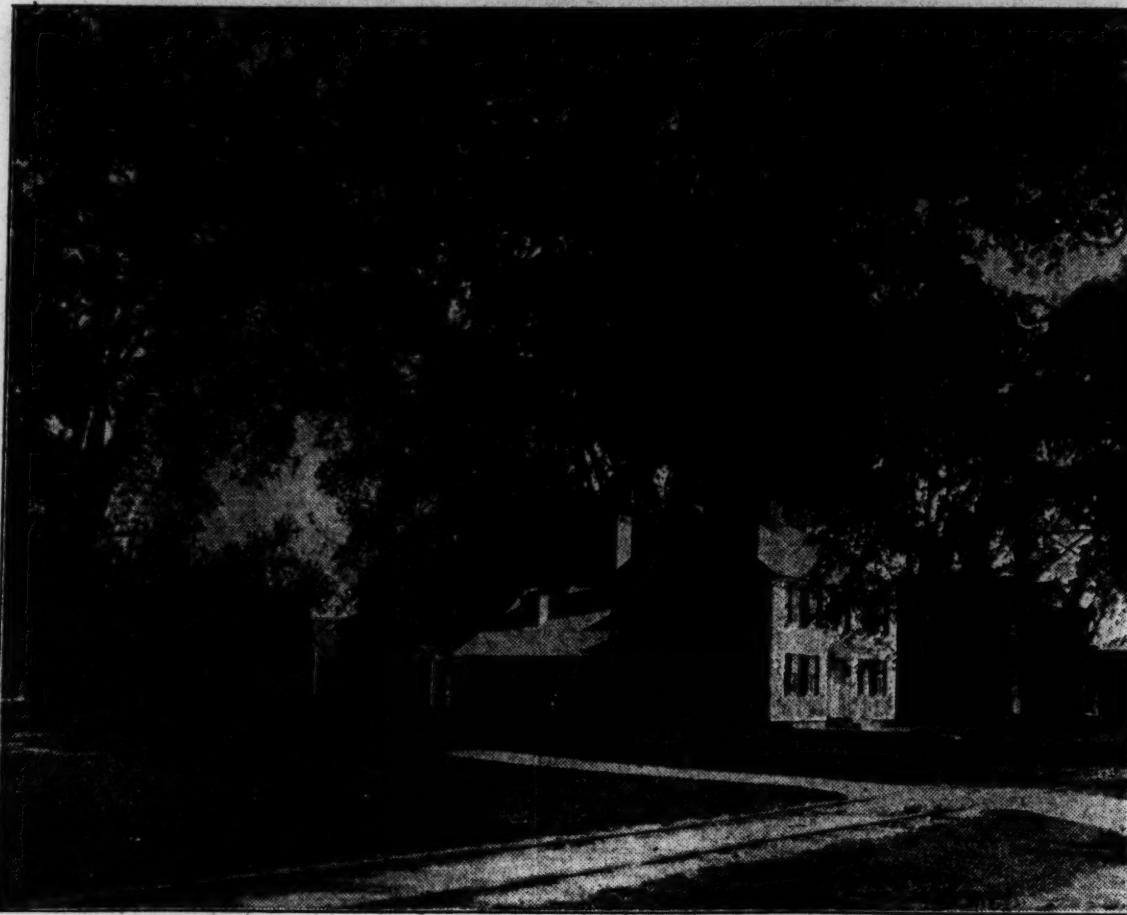
It was expected that the will would simply fix the site of the college in the town of Hatfield, but through some error in copying it read: "The college shall be located on or near the Main Street in Hatfield." This caused discussion and an effort was made to make the college an annex of Amherst; some wished to merge it with Holyoke, but it was finally decided to have it in Northampton.

Today Smith College is flourishing in the greatest prosperity. A new dormitory of huge proportions is now under construction and will be ready for occupation in the coming autumn; the registration of expectant students is sometimes made five and six years ahead. What would the quiet woman living in her home at Hatfield think of the campus today with its fine buildings and rolling stretch of lawns? What would be her reaction—to use a popular phrase—to the gay streams of busy, laughing girls hurrying to and from classes? Would she be a little aghast at their exuberance, their freedom, their unconsciousness of the older and more rigid formalities of living? Or would she delight in their enthusiasm? It is possible she might

The bare, board floors in all the rooms, the quaint furnishings, the black, graceful hinges on the doors, the redoubtable lock and key on the front one (which looks competent enough to keep out anything and anybody), the rugs and pictures make the most pleasant impression imaginable. One can almost hear Miss Sophia moving about from room to room in the soft rustle of voluminous skirts, and see the daintiness of her white cap set on smooth, dark hair.

**Miss Smith's Pastor**

Smith College officially opened in the year 1875. It began with one col-



Courtesy of Stahlberg, McClellan Studio, Northampton, Mass.

A Quiet Old House in Hatfield Under a Majestic Elm

According to a book called, "Visitors' Companion to the Botanical Gardens," by Nienan Niven, in 1796 the Royal Dublin Society took 18 Irish acres for the purpose of "promoting scientific knowledge of the various branches of agriculture." Thus the present Botanical Gardens made their appearance.

Entering the gardens through gates between lodges of gray stone with red-tiled roofs and covered with purple wisteria, and turning to the right along the east walk, the visitor would have found this spring flame-colored tulip, vying with their rosy neighbors as a foreground to spring flowering shrubs, lilacs, hawthorns, cherries, double and single, each standing in the grass and surrounded by a ring of color of purple and mauve aubretias, white arabis, and mauve vidas.

Beds of the palest yellow polyanthus and orange and brown wallflowers laid out in a lawn of perfectly mown grass, backed by greenhouses, led on Addison's Walk and the sylvan beauty of the scene must have inspired some of his contributions to the newly founded Tatler and Spectator; though the rock garden and many of the trees and ornamental shrubs have evolved since his day, yet the pond and trees and river, fenced on the far side by a belt of Irish yew, looking as if centuries had passed over their hoary heads, must have remained unchanged.

### Taking an American Walk Round Westminster Abbey

One more link in the chain which binds Britain and America together was forged a week or two ago when a war memorial window to officers and men of the British flying services was unveiled in Westminster Abbey.

The window, which is on the south side of the nave, and opposite the tomb of the unknown warrior, is the gift of Mrs. Louis Bennett of West Virginia, whose son, Lieut. Louis Bennett, fell in France while serving as a pilot in the Royal Air Force.

Had any of the company of Americans and Britons chosen to look around the Abbey on the day of the unveiling he might have seen many such links on the venerable walls of the Abbey or in its windows. In Poets' Corner, for instance, is the marble bust of Longfellow, which his English admirers erected about 40 years ago. In the south aisle of the choir is commemorated Colonel Chester, the American genealogist, to whom all biographical students are indebted for his invaluable compilation of all the extant records of the Abbey.

A few yards off is the tablet to the memory of Major André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America during the War of Independence. The bas-relief on the Abbey walls shows Washington receiving the petition from André. More than once the heads of Washington and André have disappeared. Charles Lamb attributed the vandalism to "the wanton mischief of some schoolboy, fired perhaps with some raw notion of trans-Atlantic freedom," but it is much more likely that the heads were knocked off by the Westminster schoolboys at their play. "The mischief was done," said Lamb to Southey, "about the time that you were a scholar there; do you know anything about the unfortunate relic?" And Southey, who hated to have his early political views referred to, took the question in very bad part.

Near to André's tablet is the medallion to the brothers Wesley, founders of Methodism, who went out to Georgia in 1736, with General Oglethorpe, the founder of that colony. Lieut. Col. Roger Townshend, who fell while reconnoitering the French lines on the second expedition to Ticonderoga, is commemorated by a marble which Flaxman considered to be one of the best pieces of sculpture in the Abbey. One of the victims of the first expedition to Ticonderoga was Viscount Howe, whose monument, near the western door, was put up at the cost of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Tickell came to Ireland with Addison, as his secretary, in 1714. Addison was secretary to the Earl of Sutherland and must have often visited Tickell at Glasnevin. One of the walks in the Botanical Gardens is still known as "Addison's Walk." It looks across the valley to the Tolka River, which forms the northern boundary of the gardens.

Another monument in which Americans may take an interest is that in the north walk of the cloisters of Gen. John Burgoyne, commander-in-chief of the British forces, who was forced to surrender to General Gates at Saratoga. He finds a place in the Abbey, not by reason of his military achievements, which were little enough, but because he happened to live in Westminster.

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### Wild Antelope in California

THE largest herd of American antelope remaining of the many which once ranged from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast is today surely though slowly increasing on the Mt. Dome Antelope Refuge, in Siskiyou County, Cal. This refuge, which is maintained by the California Fish and Game Commission, the United States Forest Service, the California Academy of Sciences, the New York Zoological Society and the American Bison Society, is at the south end of Lower Klamath Lake, near Dome Mountain, and in country ideal for

these beautiful little animals. During the weeks in which they were fed the antelope became quite friendly, and would allow the guards to come quite close, but as soon as green food appeared on the range the antelope became wary again, and did not come to the feeding ground so long as any men were in sight. The antelope appear to be in good condition. Close watch is kept over the herd and there are severe penalties for any one caught disturbing them.

A recent census, just completed by the California State Fish and Game Commission, and reported by L. H. Bryant, head of the educational department of that commission, shows that there are 103 of the antelope on the Mt. Dome refuge, about 87 in one herd and 16 in another. They are strictly protected, and, as a consequence, are increasing each year, though not as rapidly as they are believed to have done in their wild condition years ago. Because of the severity of the winter of 1921-22, it was necessary to feed the antelope and the big game committee of the California Academy of Sciences, headed by M. H. McAllister, furnished funds for this purpose.

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It now seems probable that northern California will have antelope in increasing numbers as the years go by.

A plan is well under way to increase the area devoted to their protection, since the herd is growing too large to be supplied with natural food by the present range, and to increase the number of guards.

These students may work one semester and study the other, work in the day and study at night, or vice versa, work in the summer or in their spare time.

While the nature and arrangement of work is not very different from that of the American students blazing their

## Trials of a Chinese Student Working His Way in America

NOT every Chinese in America is a laundry man, for there are more than 2000 Chinese students throughout the United States. Nor must every Chinese student be a prince as is commonly believed, for many are working their way through school. The number of self-supporting Chinese students employed in factories alone has reached such proportion that Attorney-General Daugherty has recently asked for an opinion on whether such students were violating the existing laws excluding Oriental Labor. The case was decided in favor of the students.

Many a mucky hut in China is credited with sheltering the greatest. Education to the Chinese is paramount to everything else, and in an equal degree does mere parentage dwindle into insignificance. Needy students who read by the light of fireflies in summer and from the reflection of snow in winter have become proverbial idols for the aspirants. The same spirit is dominating the Chinese students struggling for an education in America in the face of racial prejudice unknown to the hospitable nature of their own people.

Added to this is the cost of keeping a respectable appearance so as not to invite wholesale criticism of their race on the part of the natives. An Occidental going to work with his pants ripped and hair hanging like a bush attracts little attention, but an Oriental even with a coat button misplaced cannot escape notice, if not criticism. The only consolation which most Chinese students find springs from their own proverb: "Whoever criticizes you is expecting a gentleman or you."

To be a needy student is unfortunate enough, to be a needy foreign student is worse, but to be a needy student from a nation much misunderstood is the greatest challenge to the individual character.

A Chinese student, junior in an American college, applying for a position in a bank, was told:

"You may not be able to read English."

"No," he replied, "not much English, but a good deal of American."

Another student after working in an office for a year was introduced to a club by his employer in the following words:

"A year ago there came to my office a chap for a position advertised in the newspaper here. I was in bad need of help and in lieu of a better one put him on to tide over the rush in the week. I didn't intend to keep him longer."

The student, of course, thought that he was employed in good faith.

At the end of a lecture before a business club, a student on his summer speaking tour was asked:

"Your delivery showed training, but did you write the speech yourself?"

"That's a compliment, indeed, for I wrote it."

The lack of confidence in the ability of Chinese students to work in American institutions is general and perhaps natural. Nevertheless, the number of such self-supporting students in this country is on the increase. It must be added that many American firms interested in Chinese trade have taken advantage of these students and thrown their doors open to them. This far-sighted policy cannot but bear fruit in the end.

### The Commencement Escalator

The commencement escalator is in reverse. Graduation still means a step as it did in the days when the schoolmen carefully derived the word, but no longer a step up. It has become a step down—or, to speak more correctly, a chute. After the eminence of senior prerogatives and dignities, after being an elder statesman of a very happy and important democracy, the graduate finds himself, unknown, unacknowledged and unattached, in a larger and, on the whole, less happy world.

If the diploma he receives says very definitely that the bearer can take 80 words of dictation a minute or can raise chickens or corn with maximum efficiency, the escalator is not kept long in reverse. But for those graduates who receive the degree of bachelor of arts—who have chosen all learning as their province, the descent is long and swift. Four years at college have left them skilled in the employment of their leisure, but entirely unable to put their working hours to profitable use.

Often many years pass before the graduate begins to realize that the moving staircase is bearing him up. Culture only helps a big business man in his business; the liberal arts are a solace in poverty, but an asset in affluence. These are the easy epigrams of commencement. They tell little new, but the humbling of the college graduate is always new and always astonishing to the individual. Never perhaps has it begun to occur to more men and women than during this June.

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Courtesy of Stahlberg, McClellan Studio, Northampton, Mass.

Miss Sophia Smith in Voluminous Skirts and White Cap

lege house, one academic building—College Hall—and 14 students. At present the students number about 2000, while the college houses and academic buildings occupy a large part of Northampton. The John M. Greene Hall, the fine auditorium on Elm Street where chapel is held each morning of the college year, and the concert course is given, was named after John Morton Greene, who was Miss Smith's pastor in Hatfield. It was he who persuaded her to use her money for founding the college.

The Smith family to which Miss Sophia belonged was among the oldest in Hatfield. Her forebears came from England as early as 1634 when Lieut. Samuel Smith sailed with his wife and children on the Elizabeth of Ipswich for New England. The family lived at one time in Wethersfield but later moved to Hadley. Sophia's grandfather, another Lieut. Sam Smith was born in 1715. One of her ancestors was a famous Indian fighter, and it must seem that Miss Sophia came rightly by her vigor and determination.

Sophia was one of six children. She never married but in her later years, lived without kith or kin, her quiet, secluded life in the pleasant old homestead in Hatfield, her chief interest being, of course, the starting and maintaining of Smith College. Her education was limited, in the accepted terms of school and academy, but she acquired much through reading and study. It is probable that the slightness of her own opportunities

suffered a trifle at the incomprehension of this generation, yet how could she fail to glow with pride at the astounding development of her ambitions? Her finger has touched the future of thousands. Could there be any greater influence?

### Glasnevin Botanical Gardens

Glasnevin, on the outskirts of Dublin, at the end of the eighteenth century was a center of wit and beauty. Here at Delville House the celebrated Dr. Delany, and still more celebrated Mrs. Delany, lived, and here they entertained their friends, Swift and his beloved Stella, Southern, Addison, Sheridan, Parnell, poet and divine and rector of the neighboring parish of Finglas and friend of Swift and Pope, also Tickell, whose house and descendants are now known as the Botanical Gardens.

Tickell came to Ireland with Addison, as his secretary, in 1714. Addison was secretary to the Earl of Sutherland and must have often visited Tickell at Glasnevin. One of the walks in the Botanical Gardens is still known as "Addison's Walk." It looks across the valley to the Tolka River, which forms the northern boundary of the gardens.

Another monument in which Americans may take an interest is that in the north walk of the cloisters of Gen. John Burgoyne, commander-in-chief of the British forces, who was forced to surrender to General Gates at Saratoga. He finds a place in the Abbey, not by reason of his military achievements, which were little enough, but because he happened to live in Westminster.

Many years ago a certain Dr. Webb drew up a memorial to the Irish Parliament, asking for an act to be passed for the upkeep and maintenance of Botanical Gardens and, ac-

the road was the authentic house. At the time of Dickens' visit (when, by the way, he was writing some of the subsequent numbers of "PICKWICK") the tenant's name was Craddock, and when Mr. Pickwick went to Bath he lodged with a lady of the same name. More evidence was accumulated, until there could be no doubt that Laman Blanchard was wrong, and later inquirers were right. It was a case of a rustic cottage against the Manor House and the cottage won. The position of the local inquirers, one may add, was thoroughly vindicated by the testimony of Mrs. Perugini and Miss Hogarth.

A few years ago Chalk, not far from Cobham, it will be remembered that the first number of "PICKWICK" appeared on March 31, 1836, and on April 2 following Dickens was married to Miss Hogarth and went to spend his honeymoon at Chalk, not far from Gravesend, in a neighborhood to which, "at all times of his life, he returned, with a strange recurring fondness."

For a long period the identity of the house was in dispute. On the authority of Laman Blanchard, it was believed that Dickens and his bride spent the first part of their married life at the Manor House, which was pictured and photographed scores of times. The house at that time was occupied by M. Leveaux, a wealthy Frenchman, and his family, and when about 15 years ago doubts began to arise, his gardener, Mr. Hills, stoutly declared that Dickens and his wife never lodged at the Manor House in 1836 or in the following year.

Local Dickensians took up the matter, and came to believe that an old-fashioned cottage on the north side of

the road was the authentic house. The name of the house was Craddock, and when Mr. Pickwick went to Bath he lodged with a lady of the same name. More evidence was accumulated, until there could be no doubt that Laman Blanchard was wrong, and later inquirers were right. It was a case of a rustic cottage against the Manor House and the cottage won. The position of the local inquirers, one may add, was thoroughly vindicated by the testimony of Mrs. Perugini and Miss Hogarth.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## YALE'S VICTORY DUPLICATES 1921

Coaching Systems Expected to Receive Attention Before Next Season Comes Round

### HARVARD-YALE WINNERS

	VARSITY EIGHTS
Yale	21m. 53s.
JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS	11m. 5s.
Harvard	11m. 5s.
FRESHMAN EIGHTS	11m. 19s.
Harvard	11m. 19s.
COMBINATION EIGHTS	11m. 19s.
Yale	11m. 19s.
GRADUATE EIGHTS	2m. 42s.
Harvard	2m. 42s.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24—Followers of Harvard and Yale are today wondering just what form the rowing affairs of those two universities will take next year. Yale's victory in the big varsity eight-oared race over the four-mile course on the Thames River yesterday, after having lost the two morning races, the disastrous preliminary season of both Harvard and Yale and the election of men who did not make their first-variety eights yesterday, are questions which are receiving much attention and bringing out many interesting views from the following of these two big universities.

Yale has, in a way, duplicated her performance of 1921 when her varsity eight defeated the Harvard varsity in the big four-mile race after having changed coaches about a month before the big regatta. This year Yale went through much the same system, although the change was not quite as radical as in 1921. The result, however, was much the same. In 1921 Guy Nickalls was dropped as head coach and P. J. Corderoy, his assistant, installed as head coach. When Corderoy took the eight, it was far from championship class; but he developed it into a crew which beat its Crimson rival. As a result, he was chosen head coach for this year. Owing to defeat in all the preliminary races, he was deposed and his brother George, who had been his assistant, was made head coach. This shift proved equally as successful as last year. Few could blame Yale if the Eli rowing authorities decided that the best way to handle a varsity eight is to shift coaches in the last month of training. Surely they have precedent on which to take such a step, if victories count in the determining of a successful rowing season.

Harvard was working out under a new coaching system this year and it can hardly be rated as a successful one. A victory over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about all Harvard can look back to with any degree of satisfaction. Technology has only just taken up rowing and was hardly expected to defeat Harvard. Harvard started the season with four veterans from the 1921 crew, but after the new coaching system was inaugurated, one of them decided not to row this year, one of them being Capt. L. B. McCague '22 and the other R. K. Kane, last fall's football captain. Scholastic reasons were given as the cause of their dropping rowing.

The election of A. H. Ladd Jr. '23 as captain of next year's Harvard eight and B. B. Pelly '23 as captain of the Yale eight is also causing much discussion among the followers of the two colleges. Neither captain-elect made his varsity eight this spring and it is undoubtedly the first time in the history of Harvard-Yale rowing that both crews have selected members of second eights to lead the first eights the following year. That both crews have selected splendid leaders is admitted by those who know the men elected; but with a junior in the first Harvard shell and three juniors in the Yale first eight—one of them acting-captain yesterday—it was hardly to be expected that second crew men would be honored with the captaincies. Captain-elect Ladd rowed No. 4 in the junior varsity this year and the same seat in the first varsity last year and No. 3 in his freshman crew in 1920. Pelly was No. 6 in the Yale junior varsity eights of 1921 and 1922 and captain and No. 6 of his freshman eight in 1920.

Yale won the big varsity race, about three lengths in 21m. 53s. Harvard's time was 22m. 6s. When the crews went to the starting mark there were few persons who were willing to predict the winner. Both had very unsatisfactory seasons and neither had been in a four-mile race. Time trials held in practice showed little this year, as the Thames River was so full of water that conditions changed almost every minute and were so different from other years that it was impractical to judge of the comparative times of the two eights even though their trials were only a few minutes apart. The race proved this, as Harvard was credited with the better time in a trial, but Yale won the big race.

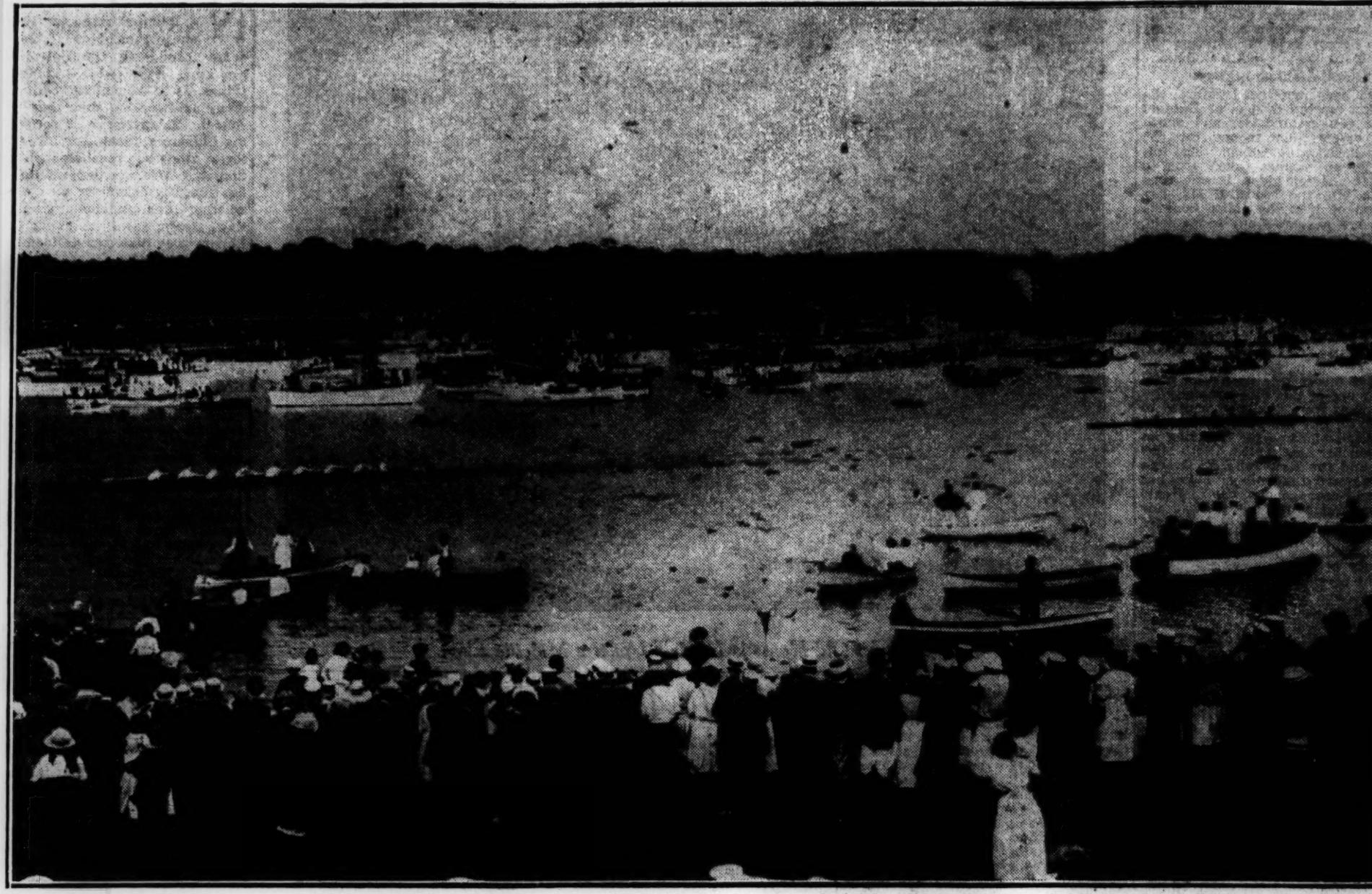
When Referee W. A. McElroy gave the starting signal, Yale took the lead and kept it to the very end. The story of the race is a story of a three-foot lead snatched in the first few beats of the contest and gradually stretched into a three-length lead at the finish of the long upstream row.

The contest which savored more of a well-ordered procession than a battle of blades, was without particular thrill other than the perfect form and craftsmanship shown by the New Haven crew. In this respect Harvard was not so far behind, but the final application of power so noticeable in the Eli bladework was missing to a greater extent in the beat of the Crimson.

The blue-tipped oars were showing the way at the end of the first half mile by three quarters of a length and this distance had been increased by a few feet of open water at the mile. At the half-way flag Yale was in the van by 2½ lengths, the times of the two shells being: Yale, 10m. 37s.; Harvard, 10m. 45s.

Here the Cambridge combination made its one serious effort to overtake the leaders and, raising the stroke to #4, slowly crept up for the major frac-

## The Blue Triumphing Over the Crimson in Big Four-Mile Race on the Thames



tion of a shell length, but Yale answered the challenge with a little deeper catch and a trifle more power and soon regained the advantage of a full two lengths lead.

Straightening out for the final mile drive to the finish line at Bartlett's Cove, the Eli sweep-swingers, without raising the stroke a single beat, gradually carried the stern of their shell a few feet at a time away from the Crimson craft. The two-length lead increased to 2½ to 3½, and to the chorus of steam yacht whistles and sirens in the last few strokes Yale drove ahead until a full three lengths separated the victor and vanquished. The official times by half miles for the full race follow:

Yale—2:34. 5:17. 7:52. 10:37. 13:17. 16:11. 18:58. 21:53.

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The race was rowed under perfect weather and water conditions and in marked contrast to the morning contests, when rough water and squally winds handicapped the contestants. When the varsity eights appeared at the stake boats under the railroad bridge there was scarcely a ripple on the Thames and though the sky was overcast occasional rays of late afternoon sunshine brightened the course. Tide conditions rather favored the shells in their up-stream course and Yale cohorts on both observation trains and river banks doubled their cheers when, just as the Eli crew staved off Harvard's one serious challenge at the two-mile mark, a perfect rainbow appeared against the storm clouds in the east and hung over the river, showing a preponderance of blue until after the race had been finished.

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Along the last half mile of the course, these craft formed a solidly packed lane through which the racing crews passed, while overhead two air-planes followed the race.

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**UPSET OCCURS AT THE HUNTINGTON SHOW**

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 24 (Special)—A decided upset marked the first day of the annual horse show at Huntington Bay Club here when Midland Pal, a five-year-old chestnut gelding, owned by the Midland Farm of East Norwich, L. I., defeated Amber Crest, winner of the championship for saddle horses over 15½ hands at the last Brooklyn show and reserve champion at the Devon, Pa., exhibition.

The big surprise yesterday occurred in the judging in the class for saddle horses, park type. This class was so large that it became necessary to form two divisions. Midland Pal received the blue in the division for horses

over 15½ hands, and Cherokee Princess, the property of Miss Janet Mackay, was the winner in the under 15½ hands half of the class. Miss Mackay's steed won similar honors at the last Brooklyn show.

Midland Pal scored a notable victory for the day by winning three blues. He was the winner in the three blues for saddle horses, owned on Long Island, which had never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show.

The remarkably fine riding by little Miss Betty Berry of Meadow Lane, Greenwich, Conn., added to the continued interest here in a notably well balanced program. Miss Berry's outstanding victories were registered when she was on the jumpers from the stable of Harry Payne Whitney, and she did some good scoring also for the full race follow:

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## U. S. ENTRIES FOR BRITISH TENNIS

Quintet Will Compete, Not as an Official Team, but as Individuals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 24—Five Americans, two women and three men, will compete in the series of British grass court tennis championships at Wimbledon, England, beginning Monday, not, however, as an official team but as individual entries. The United States Lawn Tennis Association decided to concentrate its resources upon a team to defend the Davis Cup emblematic of the world's team championship, thereby precluding official sponsorship for the Wimbledon classic.

The quintet which is entered is the same as last year on the women's side, but due to the declination of William T. Tilden 2d, premier singles champion of the world, to play abroad this year the men's section of the invading five is not as strong as last year. Chief interest is in Mrs. F. I. Mallory, five times United States champion, who failed at Wimbledon last season.

Last year the official United States team was headed by Mrs. Mallory and Tilden the latter successfully defending his world's title. J. D. E. Jones and O. W. Jones' father and son, the others, did not go this year, but Miss Edith Sigourney, of Boston, again accompanied Mrs. Mallory. Dean Mathey G. C. Caner and H. A. Gore will represent America in the men's tennis.

Of course, the result of their playing will be an American victory or an American defeat, as the scores will tell, but if it is a defeat in the men's half American devotees of the net will gain comfort from the fact that the best United States players were unable to place a different aspect on her entry.

G. C. Caner, is familiar to eastern galleries, particularly followers of intercollegiate tennis. While at Harvard Caner was intercollegiate singles champion in 1916 and with Richard Harte, was intercollegiate doubles champion in 1917. Dean Mathey ranked No. 10 in national standing in 1916 and was an intercollegiate doubles champion at Princeton in 1916 and 1917. Not much is known of Gore.

Mrs. Mallory sailed for England hoping to meet Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the French champion, who defeated her once abroad, but defaulted last summer at Forest Hills when Mrs. Mallory had carried the court in the first set of the international match, 6-2.

If these two meet, the Wimbledon tournament will hold for American followers of the racquet greater attention than was devoted last year. If they do not meet the tournament will lack the color that the sporting public has been prepared to view from afar, but in any event the spotlight will center on Mrs. Mallory, who is as much set upon annexing the world's title as she is anxious to defeat Miss Lenglen.

With the exception of 1919, Mrs. Mallory has been United States champion since her advent in the United States in 1915 as Miss Molla Bjurstedt, a native Norwegian. Her first year as a matron she dropped to third among the first 10 women but in 1920 she reasserted herself and last year held to her title.

## TILDEN AND JONES CROSS RACQUETS

Final Round of Rhode Island Clay Court Singles Today

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24—W. T. Tilden 2d, world's champion, meets A. W. Jones, Yale freshman tennis captain, here today in the final round of the Rhode Island clay-court lawn tennis championship tournament. In the doubles, J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones will meet Philip Bettens, Pacific Coast junior champion, and W. W. Ingram, Harvard freshman tennis captain.

Tilden qualified for the final round yesterday by defeating Ingram in four sets. Ingram had just defeated C. K. Shaw, a veteran of many campaigns, in the last match in the fourth round, when he engaged Tilden. The first two sets went to Tilden, but Ingram played for every point.

In the third set, Tilden had the advantage, 4 games to 1, when Ingram rallied and captured a love game, following it up with three more games. With the games 5 all, Ingram ran out the set, 7-5. The final set went to Tilden, 6-2.

The A. W. Jones-Curley match was a brilliant one. The Yale boy was not to be denied, earning the most points and taking advantage of Curley's failure to come to the net. He won the first set, 5-4, the second, 11-9, and the third, 6-3. A large gallery watched this match. The summary:

## RHODE ISLAND CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Fourth Round  
W. W. Ingram defeated C. K. Shaw, 6-1, 6-2.

Semi-Final Round  
A. W. Jones defeated C. J. Curley, 6-4, 11-9.

DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round  
A. W. Jones and J. D. E. Jones defeated C. J. Curley and C. K. Shaw, 6-1, 6-0.

Philip Bettens and W. W. Ingram defeated H. Y. Stiles and N. M. Vose, 5-4, 8-6, 6-3.

**KEALOHA BEATS WEISSMULLER**  
HONOLULU, T. H., June 24—Paul Kealoha won the 50-yard men's open sprint in a close finish with John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, when world aquatic stars competed here in sprint events last night before hundreds of visiting Shriners. Kealoha's time was 24.3-sec., a little slower than the Hawaiian record.

## Hagen's Win Is No More Than His Due

Beaten Britishers Give Golfer Credit for Skill

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 24—W. C. Hagen's success in the British golf championship was a triumph of steadiness. Leading the field on the first day, he refused to succumb to the strain that such a position entails and finally emerged victorious by the narrow margin of one stroke over the two nearest competitors. He finished early, next after the previous holder, Jock Hutchison (whose chances were marred by a disastrous episode in a kitchen garden at the fourth hole of the final round), and spent the rest of the day eagerly watching how his nearest rivals were faring.

First came J. M. Barnes, only requiring a 4 at the last hole to tie. When his third shot, played from the rough close by the green, ran far behind the hole, Hagen breathed again. Barnes took a 5 and was out of the running, but J. H. Taylor, who won his first championship when Hagen was not out of the cradle, was still dangerous. Taylor, however, broke down on the last two holes, taking 5 and 6 when requiring a couple of 4's. Hagen's suspense seemed over, when news came that Britain's last hope, George Duncan, was playing phenomenal golf. Still Duncan must get a 6 to tie—a score which would easily break the record for the course—so no issue seemed probable. However, the last two holes came and Duncan, like Taylor and Barnes before him, needed 4's. He got his 4 at the seventeenth. Could he get it at the eighteenth? When his second shot reached the green everyone said yes, but it rolled off again and Duncan, fuming his approach, was left with a six-yard putt. He failed by inches, and Hagen had won.

Though Great Britain regrets her failure to regain the title it is recognized that Hagen thoroughly deserved his success. With three out of the four first places going to the only three Americans competing, a determined onslaught by British golfers on this American supremacy may be expected in next year's competition.

LONDON, June 24 (By The Associated Press)—A sunburned young man, wearing a gray suit, straw hat, and a large smile, boarded the train for Southampton with the British open golf championship in his pocket, and the cup in a case 1½ feet high.

With Walter W. Hagen was J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian golf expert, who is sailing with him on the Aquitania. They are to make a trip around the world, returning to England in time for the next championship.

"I have played three times in this country," said Hagen, "and I always have found the best of feeling existed. There was a little misunderstanding last year when Jock Hutchison said something or other which gave people the impression he thought he had won because British golf was not up to the American standard. My view is that it is up to the American standard, but must admit I think the British golfers struck a very bad patch."

## Draw For Inter-Club Tennis in Montreal

MONTRÉAL, June 24—The draws for the International Inter-club Tennis Tournament today between the Longwood Cricket Club Tennis team of Boston and the Mount Royal Tennis club here places L. B. Rice and N. W. Niles of Boston against J. W. Brown and R. T. Gant of Mount Royal, and R. B. Bidwell and E. W. Porter Jr. of Boston, opposite A. C. Dunley and R. P. Pond of Mount Royal in the doubles.

In the singles, R. N. Williams 2d, of Boston, who defeated J. W. Brown of Mount Royal, 6-3, 6-2, will play L. B. Rice of Boston, who won over E. H. Laframboise, Mt. Royal, 6-2, 6-0.

Other scores in the singles were: E. W. Porter, Boston, defeated E. N. Watt, Mt. Royal, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; R. B. Bidwell, Boston, defeated A. H. Grier, Mt. Royal, 6-1, 6-2; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated A. S. Cassilis, Mt. Royal, 6-2, 6-3.

In the doubles Williams and Irving C. Wright, Boston, defeated Crocker and Laframboise, Mt. Royal, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4. Bidwell and Porter, Boston, defeated Cassilis and Grier, Mt. Royal, 6-1, 6-4.

## ONLY TWO U. S. ENTRIES IN FRENCH OPEN GOLF

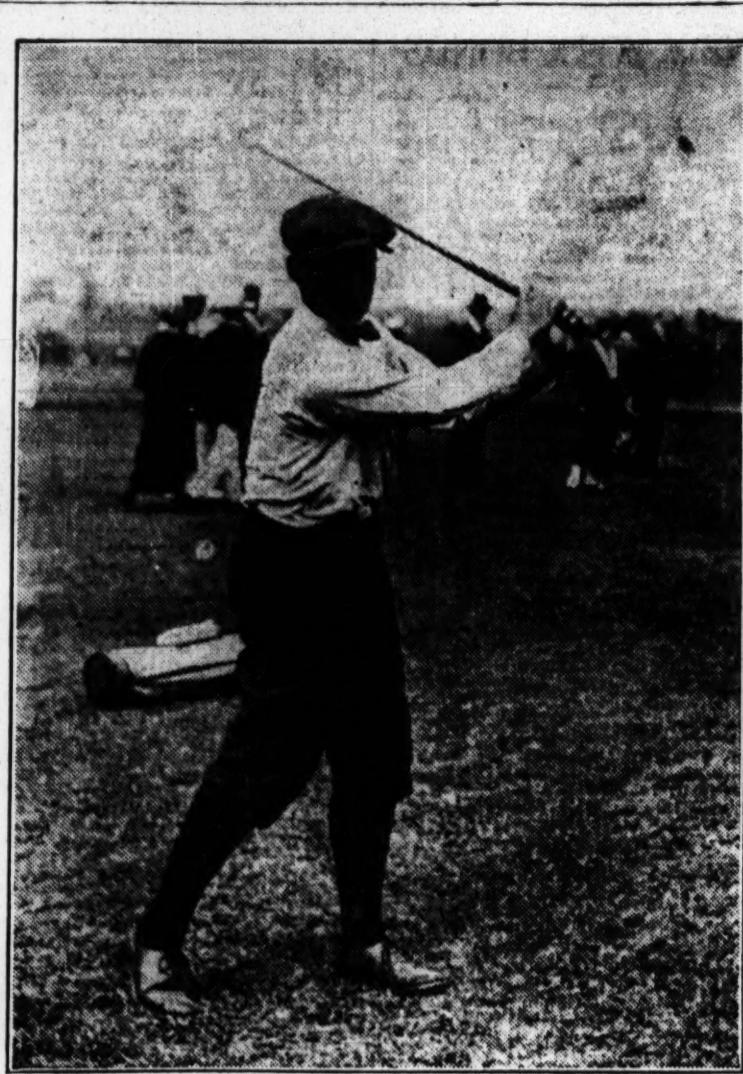
VERSAILLES, June 23 (By The Associated Press)—Charles E. Van Vleck and C. H. Young, both amateurs, are the only United States entries for the French open golf championship tournament, which begins on the La Boule links next Tuesday. J. M. Barnes, Jock Hutchison, and W. C. Hagen have explained to the golf federation that they will be unable to enter, as they intend to return to America immediately.

Arnaud Massy, Jan Gassiat, Aubrey Boomer, Eugene Lafitte, E. F. Carter, and C. H. Mayo are the prominent golfers entered for the play.

Great interest is being displayed in Raymond Botcazou, 15 years of age, the youngest player in the tournament. He has twice negotiated the course with a 70 in the past 10 days. The record is 68.

## TIGERS TO MEET OGLETHORPE

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24—The Princeton University football team will make its first appearance in the south in a game here with the Oglethorpe University eleven on Oct. 22. The information received from G. M. Batterson, a local alumnus of Princeton, who is attending commencement exercises of the New Jersey institution. The game will be part of the program of a "Princeton week" in Atlanta and will mark the formal opening of a new athletic stadium which Oglethorpe is expected to complete by the fall of 1923.



© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.  
R. T. Jones Jr., Finalist in Southern Golf Tourney

## JONES AND GODCHAUX IN DIXIE GOLF FINAL

ATLANTA, Ga., June 24—The Southern amateur golf championship lies between two lads who have yet to reach voting age. The winner of today's contest between Frank Godchaux, New Orleans, La., and R. T. Jones Jr. of this city, will take the title. Jones rules the favorite, but a close contest is expected, as Godchaux has overcome some stiff opposition in this fall, news of his present fine fettle is especially significant.

## MOTORISMS

All production records for the automotive industry in the United States were beaten in May of this year when not less than 252,000 passenger cars and trucks were shipped from various factories reporting to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Even these figures are not complete as some few plants have yet to make reports in full. The best previous month on record was March, 1920, when the production estimate was 220,000. April, 1921, with 218,456, was considered rather phenomenal, in view of the fact that many factories were waiting for parts, which were very slow delivering. So it was no great surprise to the trade to find that May business broke all records, as it has been the first month when parts have anywhere kept up to the demand.

The State of Maryland has had a long-standing deficit of \$1,000,000 in the maintenance fund of the State Roads Commission. It was imperative that this amount be raised to keep the roads in decent condition, so beginning the first of June, a tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline used in motor vehicles was imposed. The tax expires on Dec. 31, 1923, but on the day following, another tax of 2 cents a gallon becomes effective, the proceeds to be applied to a reduction in fees for automobile registration.

Late consular reports from Shanghai state that motor car and tire dealers of China are showing a tendency to standardize on American sizes of tires, and that practically every manufacturer is complying with the request of his dealers that cars shipped to China must be equipped with American sizes.

At present European sizes known as "millimeter clinchers" of every size are in use, as well as American types of both the clincher and straight side of inch sizes. Practically all spark plugs used are of American manufacture.

In Hungary there are very few

American passenger cars, trucks, or motorcycles, due to two very important factors, the high import duty imposed, and the low purchasing power of the Hungarian crown. German and Italian cars seem to be well known and favored all through this country. At the present time it is estimated that there are about 3000 passenger cars in Hungary, about one-half of which are in running order. The rest are in various stages of neglect, due to lack of money for repairs. The motor truck number about 200, while motorcycles total about 600.

There are some 250 privately owned motor cars and trucks in Smyrna,

practically all of which are American made, according to consular report. Ten per cent of the cars are equipped with metric clincher tires, 50 per cent with inch clincher tires, and 40 per cent with straight sides.

On account of the very much lower cost, 90 per cent are using fabric tires.

The controlling factor is price, rather than quality, and as American tires are very popular and can meet price competition, they have the call almost invariably.

The roads are in exceedingly poor shape, being not only in need of repair, but in most cases of rebuilding.

Prices of passenger cars are dropping fast. Scarcely a week goes by that an announcement of lowering the retail cost of some model is not made.

Especially is this true in the four-cylinder cars. Built light, with all the needed accessories, they are very popular on account of their economy of operation.

For everyday use they are very satisfactory, and stand up well

in relation to the betterment of the roads serving the community.

Closed cars are becoming more and more popular in every section of the country. Not only in the industrial centers are they seen in ever increasing number, but also in the rural districts which have been opened up with better highways. Where driving conditions are good, the closed car is most popular, and its use increases in relation to the betterment of the roads serving the community.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OILS AND RAILS  
FEATURES OF THE  
STOCK MARKET

**Heavy Buying Carries Many of Them to Highest Prices of the Year**

Oils and rails were the features of speculative interest during today's brief and comparatively dull New York stock market. Mexican Petroleum rebounded 6½ points on the statement of the company's financial position and prospective earnings. Pan American Petroleum added to yesterday's gains and Producers & Refiners, California Petroleum and General Asphalt were substantially better.

New York Central featured the rails, rising more than 2 points. Leading transcontinentals, grangers, and coalers were again purchased by commission houses. Several of the motors and rubber specialties made moderate gain.

The closing was firm. Sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Trading in bonds was dull and irregular. Liberties were steady but foreign loans moved in a con trary direction.

Mexican Government 4s and 5s were fractionally better, while United Kingdoms of 1937 and French municipals eased fractionally.

Union Pacific 4s, Denver & Rio Grande 4s, St. Paul refunding 4½s, Cuba Cane 8s and Third Avenue adjustment 5s were higher by fractions to 1½ points.

Minor reactions were made by Pennsylvania general 4½s, Seaboard adjustment 5s, and several of the other railway junior mortgage issues.

## DIVIDENDS

American Copper Products Corporation, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

White Eagle Refining Company, usual quarterly of 50 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

American Screw Company, quarterly of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

William Whitman Company, Inc., regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

York Railways Company, initial quarterly of 50 cents a share on common, payable July 15 to stock of record July 8; also regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 30 to stock of record July 20.

Maple Leaf Milling Company, quarterly of 2 per cent on common. Previously it had been paying 3 per cent quarterly.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Money, Boston, New York  
Renewal rate ..... 4% 3%  
Outside com'l paper ..... 4½@4% 4½@4%  
Year money ..... 4½@5% 4½@5%  
Customers' com'l loans 4%@5% 4%@5%  
Individual com. col. Ins 5% 5%

TODAY Yesterday

Bar silv. in New York 70¢/c.  
Bar silver in London 35¢/d.

Mexican dollars 83¢/d.

Gold bar in London 32s. 4d.

Canadian ex ds (%) ..... 4% 4%

Domestic bar silver ..... 99½%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery

Prime Eligible Banks

50@60 days ..... 3½@3% %

30@60 days ..... 3½@3% %

Under 30 days ..... 3½@3% %

Less Known Banks

50@60 days ..... 3½@3% %

30@60 days ..... 3½@3% %

Under 30 days ..... 3½@3% %

Eligible Private Bankers

50@60 days ..... 3½@3% %

30@60 days ..... 3½@3% %

Under 30 days ..... 3½@3% %

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

Boston ..... 4% Bengal ..... 5%  
New York ..... 4% Berlin ..... 5%  
Philadelphia ..... 4½% Brussels ..... 6%  
Cleveland ..... 4½% Christians ..... 5½%  
Richmond ..... 4½% Copenhagen ..... 5%  
Atlanta ..... 4½% Madrid ..... 5%  
Chicago ..... 4½% Paris ..... 5%  
St. Louis ..... 4½% Paris ..... 5%  
Kansas City ..... 5% London ..... 5%  
Minneapolis ..... 5% Rome ..... 5%  
Dallas ..... 5% Stockholm ..... 5½%  
San Francisco ..... 4½% Switzerland ..... 5%  
Amsterdam ..... 4%

Clearing House Figures

Boston, New York

Exchanges ..... \$49,000,000 \$507,400,000

Year ago today ..... 39,774,025

70,700,000

Bal year ago today ..... 11,883,072

Exchs for week ..... \$70,000,000 \$56,252,089

Bal for week ..... 136,000,000 \$451,600,000

Bal this week 1921 ..... 85,544,588

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

Last

Sterling ..... Current previous Parity

Demand ..... 4.38½% 4.41½% 4.8684

Cables ..... 4.38½% 4.41½% 4.8684

Francs ..... 4.4% 4.4% 4.4%

Goldm. ..... 3.85 3.85 4.2

Mark ..... 0.02825 0.03025

No. 1 ..... 2.28 2.28

No. 2 ..... 2.28 2.28

No. 3 ..... 2.28 2.28

Lire ..... 4.6450 4.74 1.92

Swiss francs ..... 15.30 15.92 1.92

Pesetas ..... 15.49 15.55 1.92

Belgian francs ..... 8.02 9.07 1.92

Kronen (Austria) ..... 0.00680 0.00680

Current previous Parity

Demand ..... 25.55 25.55 25.55

Denmark ..... 2.12 2.12 2.12

Norway ..... 15.50 16.44 2.12

Greece ..... 3.25 3.25 1.92

Argentina ..... 1.2320 1.23 1.92

Russia ..... 0.7550 0.7550

Poland ..... 0.0225 0.0225

Hungary ..... 1.025 1.025 2.0

Jugo-Slavia ..... 3.350 3.350 2.0

Pakistan ..... 2.12 2.12 2.12

Tscho-Slovenia ..... 1.9150 1.9150 20.26

Rumania ..... 6.450 6.450 19.20

Portugal ..... 7.50 7.40 2.08

Turkey ..... 64.00 64.00 54.40

Shanghai ..... 79.00 108.32 54.40

Hang Kong ..... 57.8750 57.75 78.00

Bombay ..... 29.00 29.00 48.65

Yokohama ..... 48.00 48.00 48.00

Brazil ..... 18.75 18.75 22.70

Uruguay ..... 86.8750 79.6250 103.42

Chile ..... 12.94 12.94 36.50

Calcutta ..... 25.87 25.87 28.75

\*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Last

Jan 24 Jun 24 Jun 24

Remington Typ. ..... 36 36 35½ 35½

Ray Consol. ..... 16½ 16½ 16½ 15½

Replogle Steel. ..... 20 20 21 21

Rep I & Steel. ..... 70½ 70½ 70½ 70½

Rep I & Steel pf. ..... 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½

Rexall. ..... 6 6 6 6

Am Can. ..... 47½ 47½ 47½ 47½

Am Car F. ..... 163 163 163 163

Am Car F. S pf. ..... 120½ 120½ 121 121

Am Cotton Oil. ..... 26½ 26½ 26½ 25½

Am Express. ..... 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Am Ice. ..... 105 105 105 105

Am Lo. ..... 87 87 87 87

Am Lo. France. ..... 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Am Loco pf. ..... 116 116 116 116

Am Saf. Raz. ..... 6 6 6 6

Am Ship & Com. ..... 19 18½ 18½ 18½

Am Sm & R. .... 60½ 59½ 59½ 59½

Am Sugar. ..... 78½ 78½ 78½ 78½

Am Tel & Tel. ..... 120½ 120½ 120½ 120½

Am W. V. ..... 13 13 13 13

Am W. V. pf. ..... 13 13 13 13

Am W. V. W. ..... 14 14 14 14

Am Woolen. ..... 88½ 88½ 88½ 88½

Am W. W. P. pf. ..... 30½ 30½ 30½ 30½

Anaconda. ..... 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½

Ansco Dry Gds. ..... 51½ 51½ 51½ 51½

Anton. ..... 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½

Archibald pf. ..... 91½ 91½ 91½ 91½

Atl Bim. & A. ..... 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Atl Frut. ..... 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Atl G & W. I. ..... 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Atl Tk Corp. ..... 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½

Austin Nich. ..... 26½ 26½ 26½ 26½

Baldwin. ..... 112½ 112½ 112½ 112½

Bell Ohio. ..... 40½ 40½ 40½ 40½

Bennardall. ..... 30 30 30 30

Batopilas Min. ..... 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½

Bevel Stee. ..... 76 76 76 76

British E. St. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 2. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 3. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 4. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 5. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 6. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 7. ..... 12 12 12 12

British E. St. 8. ..... 12 12 12 12

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS IN  
FINANCIAL WORLD  
DURING THE WEEKMexican Petroleum Feature of  
Stock Market—Position of  
Rails—Money Easy

NEW YORK, June 24 (Special)—It is fairly possible that if some observers of the stock market were asked what was the principal factor in the current speculative activity they would reply, Mexican Petroleum. That the transactions in that stock had considerable effect on the rest of the market scarcely can be doubted. The question is whether they helped or retarded buying of the list as a whole. For the greater part of the time the opinion in conservative circles was that the influence was more destructive than constructive.

Of course, these observations in no way explain why the greater part of the outstanding shares of Mexican Petroleum was traded for several days in succession. The number with which the Street may "play" are variously placed at from 75,000 to 100,000. With the publication of the complete report of that company for 1921, which showed a balance available for the common stock of \$26.52 a share, and of the report of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, which disclosed earnings of \$12.94, or nearly 26 per cent a share, it was contended in some circles that the heavy trading in the issues of the two corporations, particularly the former, was in anticipation of these two exhibits.

## Short Interest Factor

It is not at all improbable that a large short interest in Mexican Petroleum served as the foundation for speculative buying that caused a total advance of nearly 30 points in two days. The gross upturn on the movement was nearly double that figure. The action of the New York Stock Exchange in requiring brokers to furnish a statement of their position in Mexican Petroleum, naturally caused a moderate reaction in that issue yesterday. It is worth noting that on Thursday, after the publication of the two reports, both stocks sold higher than before the actual earnings figures were generally known. Cautious speculators were timid, not only in regard to Mexican Petroleum, but of the market as a whole, when the gyrations in it were the most pronounced.

There could be no question about the ease of the money market, when a removal rate as low as 2% per cent was recorded. It is true that this quotation was advanced three days in succession, in one case to 3 and in the other to 3 1/2 per cent, and in still another to 5 per cent. Special significance was not attached by speculators to these upturns. They regarded 2% per cent as abnormally low. Heavy calling of loans was reported yesterday. Time money was easy also. That these conditions were potent factors in the stock market could not be reasonably denied.

As substantially higher money here is not expected in the near future, the opinion is fairly general that, other conditions being favorable, there is likely to be a reasonable degree of speculative activity in stocks. It may be largely professional, however.

In view of the extreme ease of the money market in the United States the reduction in the discount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent did not cause surprise. New York bankers are inclined to agree with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that it is the forerunner of reductions by other Federal Reserve institutions, particularly those that have a higher rate than 4 1/2 per cent quotation of the New York institution that was in effect until the close of business on Wednesday. Announcement was made late Thursday afternoon of the reduction in the Boston Federal Reserve rate from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent effective Friday.

## Position of the Rails

Speculators, and investors even, have been hopeful, but not very confident, regarding railroad stocks. They have wanted to buy them, but they have not felt sure about earnings, labor, and other phases. Net earnings for May are showing up pretty well. As the week advanced the indications regarding the probability of a strike were more encouraging from the railroad point of view. The reports seemed to show that the men were not generally inclined to support the rather blatant statements of their leaders by actual votes in favor of a strike. The votes were said to be coming in slowly, while in the case of the Illinois Central shopmen at Chicago the vote was reported to have been nearly unanimous against suspending operations at that plant.

Buying of the railroad shares was attributed largely to a favorable construction of these reports. Comparatively little was said about probable mergers. They are bound to figure prominently in the speculation in railroad shares, nevertheless.

Great Northern Railway stock, and temporarily at least, various other railroad issues, were helped by the declaration of a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on that issue, payable on Aug. 1. There appears to have been considerable confusion as to whether the stock is still on a 7 per cent basis and is likely to be continued at that rate. Certainly it is not on the basis for this year. The total distributions will be only 5 1/2 per cent.

Of course, if the disbursements on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 of next year should each be 3 1/2 per cent the total for that year would be 7 per cent, as has been paid for many years until 1922. For the latter period the stockholders will fall 1 1/2 per cent short of that total.

There has been little or no talk of other reductions in the dividends on railroad stocks, except in the event of a general strike, which prominent railway officials still say they do not expect. Such reductions would have a serious adverse effect on the market for railroad shares.

## New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, June 24, 1922

Yr. 1921—Div.										Yr. 1921—Div.										Yr. 1921—Div.													
High	Low	S	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Company	††Sales	High	Low	Last	Change									
533	56	—	Adams Express.....	300	63	65	63	+1	90	71	7 Gen Am T C pf..	100	97	97	97	+1	16	6	Ray Copper.....	4500	185	185	185	+1	13	6	Transoceanic Oil .....	2200	154	154	154	+1	M
194	16	—	Advance Rumely.....	1400	183	178	18	+1	780	39	— General Asphalt.....	151000	565	585	585	+1	210	264	264	264	+1	44	55	— Transo & Williams .....	1600	49	50	50	+1	M			
92	33	3	3 Advane Rumely pf..	200	43	48	48	+1	117	77	5 General Asphalt pf..	200	102	102	102	+1	200	51	51	51	+1	107	97	5 Union Tank Car .....	100	97	97	97	+1	M			
50	20	—	Alaska Gold Mines.....	1000	26	30	30	+1	100	104	7 Gen Baking pf..	200	105	105	105	+1	100	31	30	30	+1	121	111	4 Union Pacific .....	1000	22	22	22	+1	M			
30	15	—	Alaska Rubber.....	2700	154	145	145	+1	100	104	12 General Electric.....	2300	165	165	165	+1	75	47	47	47	+1	305	18	4 Republic Steel .....	6700	125	125	125	+1	M			
154	14	—	Alaska Gold Mines.....	1000	154	145	145	+1	100	104	5 General Motors.....	71500	145	135	135	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	745	68	4 Union Pacific pf..	1100	76	75	75	+1	M			
154	14	—	Alaska Gold Mines.....	3000	154	145	145	+1	100	104	6 General Motors pf..	400	81	81	81	+1	100	115	115	115	+1	107	97	5 Union Tank Car pf..	300	105	105	105	+1	M			
59	34	4	4 Allied Chemical.....	7300	69	67	67	+1	75	22	7 Gen Motors 7% deb..	300	94	94	94	+1	100	115	115	115	+1	745	7	4 Republic Steel pf..	7200	90	90	90	+1	M			
103	83	7	7 Allis Chalmers pf..	400	108	108	108	+1	100	104	8 Gen Motors 6% deb..	800	82	81	81	+1	100	115	115	115	+1	207	95	5 Republic Steel pf..	200	90	90	90	+1	M			
30	28	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	50	47	47	+1	100	104	9 Gen Motors 6% deb..	800	82	81	81	+1	100	115	115	115	+1	207	95	5 Republic Steel pf..	200	90	90	90	+1	M			
90	67	7	7 Allis Chalmers pf..	500	97	97	97	+1	100	104	10 Gen Motors 6% deb..	2000	154	154	154	+1	100	115	115	115	+1	207	95	5 Republic Steel pf..	200	90	90	90	+1	M			
56	26	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	300	80	78	78	+1	100	104	11 Goodrich T P Co.....	100	30	30	30	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Robert Hale & Co. ....	400	80	80	80	+1	M			
143	106	8	8 Allis Chalmers pf..	200	87	85	85	+1	100	104	12 Goodrich T P Co.....	100	30	30	30	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Robert Hale & Co. ....	400	80	80	80	+1	M			
143	106	8	8 Allis Chalmers pf..	300	80	78	78	+1	100	104	12 Goodrich T P Co.....	100	30	30	30	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Robert Hale & Co. ....	400	80	80	80	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			
51	24	4	4 Allis Chalmers pf..	800	45	42	42	+1	100	104	15 Grayzby.....	100	29	28	28	+1	100	104	104	104	+1	107	95	6 Rutland pf..	1000	49	47	47	+1	M			

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF RAILROADS UNDER RATE CUT

Speculation Rife as to Benefits of Changes in Tariffs and Wages  
—Expenses Much Lower

How will the railroads fare in connection with rate and wage reductions, is the question being asked many times at present.

At first it would appear that lower freight rates might do much to encourage general industry and that possible losses through the cut in rates might be offset by a heavier volume of traffic. However, there are diverse opinions on this phase. Passenger fares will not be reduced at this time, although they were advanced when the general increase in freight rates was made. A substantial cut in passenger fares would probably do more proportionately than the freight cut to bring back business, but measured against the total revenues of the railroads the benefits would be relatively small.

## Express Receipts Larger

From one source alone had railroads operating revenues gained this year over last, express receipts being \$8,000,000 greater than the first four months of 1921; miscellaneous transportation revenues were also up \$2,000,000 in the same period.

On the other hand, the chief sources of income were smaller in the four months to April 30 than in the corresponding period of last year, as shown by the following:

Approx. dec. from 1921  
Freight revenues ..... \$21,000,000  
Passenger revenues ..... 60,000,000  
Mail revenues ..... 4,000,000

Against these losses in revenue the railroads of the country cut down maintenance charges and transportation expenses approximately \$236,000,000. Wages, following the current decision of the Railroad Labor Board, will be further reduced, although through lower scales rather than through wholesale layoff of employees.

## Expense Reductions

The reductions in transportation expenses and maintenance in the first four months of the year from the totals spent in the similar months of 1921 were as follows:

Approx. dec. from 1921  
Maint. of way and structures ..... \$20,000,000  
Maint. of equipment ..... 4,000,000  
Transportation expenses ..... 153,000,000

The railroads made strenuous efforts to handle all the coal available prior to the miners' strike, effective April 1, and this was reflected in freight earnings for that month, which were the best of the year. At the same time extra efforts were put forth to repair equipment, which considerably increased the maintenance charges for that account.

## RIVER TONNAGE OUT OF PITTSBURGH HAS BIG INCREASE

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—River tonnage out of Pittsburgh showed a heavy increase during May, according to a report of the United States Engineers Office here.

On the Allegheny, shipments, including coal, gasoline, gravel, sand and unclassified, totaled approximately 300,000 tons; Monongahela River, coal, coke, gasoline, gravel, iron and steel, sand and unclassified, 367,600 tons; Ohio River, including similar commodities, and packet cargoes, 214,500 tons.

## GULF STATES STEEL AFFAIRS

Earnings of the Gulf States Steel for the current quarter will be radically different from those of the first three months, when the company reported net profits of \$80,000, equal to approximately 40 cents a share on the common stock, after allowing for preferred dividends. Most of the profits in the first quarter occurred in March, the first two months of the year contributing little owing to the trifling demand which existed for steel products at the time. Since April, however, Gulf States Steel has been going along at a satisfactory rate, although still some distance from capacity.

Based on the present estimates earnings of \$200,000 for the June period are expected. These profits, if realized, would be at the rate of about 7¢ a share on the junior stock, after making proportionate payments on the preferred.

## SWISS IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON LESS

Swiss imports of raw cotton for the first two months of 1922 amounted to only 34,875 centners (1 centner equals 112.3 pounds, or 50 kilos), a marked slump from the imports of the corresponding months of last year, when \$2,812 centners were imported.

Imports of raw wool and silk, however, increased, compared with 1921, and imports of cotton cloths jumped 40 per cent and cotton yarn 100 per cent, according to a report received by the Textile Division of the United States Department of Commerce from Consul-General H. Murphy, Zurich.

## CHICAGO TRACTION EARNINGS LARGER

CHICAGO, June 24.—Gross earnings of the Chicago surface lines in May increased \$151,950 over April, according to the report submitted to the Corporation Counsel's office.

In May the gross earnings totaled \$5,255,255 and in April they amounted to \$5,103,305.

Operating expenses in May amounted to \$4,034,453; in April they totaled \$3,901,663.

## JAPANESE FACTORS MORE FAVORABLE

Business, However, Shows Few Signs of Recovery

Certain economic factors affecting the Japanese business world are more favorable than a month ago though business in general shows only few signs of recovery from the present depression, according to cable advices to the United States Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attaché Butts.

The financial situation, which had been very unfavorable during April, improved during May. Lower bank rates and easier money have resulted from government payments and a more liberal policy on the part of bankers. The cost of living, which has declined steadily during the current year, decreased about 1.06 per cent during May.

The adverse trade balance for May was 14,900,000 yen, as compared with 56,800,000 yen in April. This improvement was the result not only of lessened imports, but of increased exports. Total imports for May were 169,600,000 yen and total exports 154,700,000 yen.

The money market, which had been unusually tight throughout April, improved during May. Bank rates were lowered, the money market became much easier and the commodity markets recovered measurably. Paper currency outstanding at the end of April was 1,549,718,000 yen, decrease of over 79,000,000 during the month.

Labor unrest and strikes, which seemed to have a temporary cessation a few weeks ago, are again prominent. The Tokyo City Assembly has authorized the expenditure of 40,000,000 yen for street improvements.

A considerable decline in the wheat and barley crops is predicted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The depressed condition of the market caused smaller crops to be planted and weather conditions have been unfavorable. Japanese sugar refiners have failed to maintain prices by means of restriction and trade agreements. Prices in May were much below the minimum established by agreement.

Dealers' stocks of automobiles are estimated at about 100,000. May sales were good. Stocks are being reduced and prospects for future sales are fair.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Mounds & Winslow, New York—Although it is fairly likely that we shall witness the usual diminution in the volume of stock market trading incident to the summer, we believe that seasonal dullness probably will provide the only interruption to the movement now in progress. The labor situation is none too satisfactory, viewed from the standpoint of the counsels given the men by their leaders. Aside from this feature, however, the general position is sound, and in our opinion suggests the wisdom of accumulation on periods of irregularity and ease. Oils, rails and coppers look best, although the termination of the coal strike would give the steels a brilliant outlook.

Elmer H. Bright & Co.—Securities of high grade may be expected to respond to the ease in money; for example, Liberty bonds, several of these issues having sold during the last few days at record high prices.

A number of the best preferred stocks have, at the same time, sold at the highest prices for this year.

The directors of the Great Northern railway, by their action in declaring the dividend at the regular rate, indicate that in their judgment, conditions in the Northwest point toward improvement.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co.: It comes to us from pretty good authority that the greatest aggregation of wealth and power in the history of Wall Street is now arrayed on the constructive side of the market, and that the operations of these men are planned to extend away into 1923, and are grounded on commercial recovery and expansion, and on mergers and consolidations, which will make this present bull cycle go down into history as one of great combinations of hitherto independent units, not only in steel, but in oil and railroads as well.

Paine, Webber & Co.—At a time when calculations show that a \$40,000 investment will purchase 100 shares in each of 22 standard railroads (all stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange) covering approximately 70,000 miles of road and costly terminals in practically every city of importance in the United States, while the Government's latest reports show winter wheat, cotton, corn, and spring wheat crops in flourishing condition, forecasting bountiful harvests and enormous traffic, the logical inference is that these roads will prosper and their stocks sell at higher prices.

Hayden, Stone & Co.—We may, and probably shall, for some weeks, see an irregular stock market, without any definite tendency until the technical position is improved, but it is most unlikely that we shall have any more severe break than we saw last week, while the inducements offered by the opportunity to borrow money easily, at low rates, for both commercial and business operation, is likely in time to result in greater profits, businesswise, which of course tends to increase the values of stock equities.

GOLD CONCERN BUYS PROPERTY

TORONTO, June 24.—The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., has purchased Schumacher Gold Mines, Ltd., which adjoins Hollinger on the east. Hollinger has been given an option on the entire undertaking of Schumacher for \$1,850,000, of which \$165,000 has been paid as a deposit.

SUGAR IN GREAT DEMAND

The feature of the sugar markets is the tremendous domestic demand for refined. Refiners are not in a position to buy in full demands, although practically every refinery in the east is running at capacity and has orders sufficient to maintain capacity operations for several weeks.

EASTERN STEEL CO.

MAY BUY WARWICK

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—It is proposed that the Eastern Steel Company exercise its option under the terms of the lease to buy the Warwick Iron & Steel Company for \$1,500,000.

This will amount to \$10 a share, par for Warwick stock, and it is assumed that the stockholders, upon consummation of the sale, will get in addition accrued dividends of 5 cents a month from May 15.

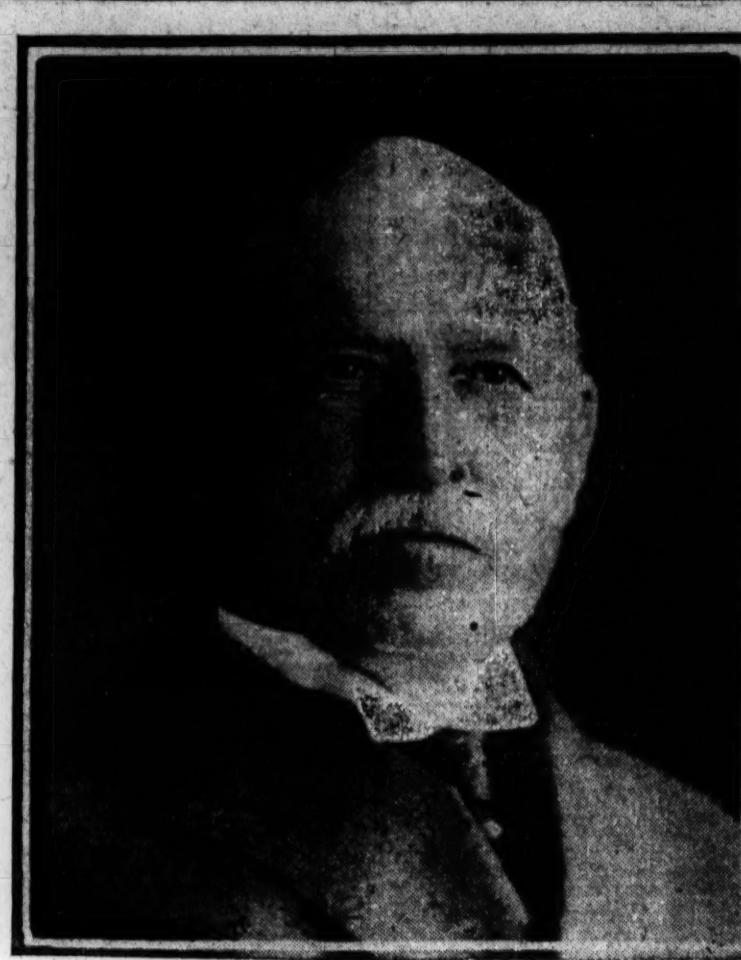
The sharp rise in raw cotton has

made the cotton goods market very firm. Prints and percales for autumn are active. The textile strikes in Eastern mills seem very slow in settlement.

Accurate quotations obtainable at our Board Room.

Phone Congress 5750.

10 STATE STREET BOSTON 1



William Lewis Douglas

N 1876 a young man rented factory space in a building in Brockton, Mass., borrowed \$875, employed five helpers, and began manufacturing shoes. His ambition was to become "the greatest shoemaker in the world." This was the same young man who later became Mayor of his town, state Representative and Senator, and was Governor of Massachusetts in 1905. He realized his ambition by becoming head of one of the largest shoe factories in the world, with an extensive chain of retail stores all over the country. The young man's name is William Lewis Douglas.

Raised in Plymouth, Mass., he was "bound-out" as a mere child to an uncle to learn pegging shoes. Indeed the story of William Douglas' youth is one of hard work and privation. He became an apprentice to Anson Thayer of South Braintree, and several years later went west. In 1870 he came to Brockton, Mass., and entered the plant of Porter & Southworth as superintendent. Five years after that he went into business for himself. The boy who began pegging shoes is still engaged in shoemaking, and has 900 stores selling his product.

## KANSAS POWER PROJECT TAKES DEFINITE FORM

## Thousands of Acres of Land Along Grand River Will Be Used for Dam 400 Feet Long

PARSONS, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—Work on the \$20,000,000 Grand River hydro-electric power project for northern Oklahoma is making progress.

One of the first steps was taken when J. L. Brown, attorney for the corporation made up largely of New York bankers, began condemnation proceedings for 10,000 acres of the best bottom land along the Grand River.

This caused great excitement in Ketchum, the small town on the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, which actually believes that its dream is about to come true.

The completion of the dam means that the Ketchum that now is will be under water but this is causing no concern. Ketchum is ready to move to higher ground. The town plans to move four miles north and start another town for the nucleus of a model city.

The proposed hydroelectric projects is one of the largest in this part of the southeast. Plans call for a dam 400 feet long, with a maximum height of 40 feet. Water will be impounded covering practically 10,000 square miles in Mayes, Delaware, and Ottawa counties.

One of the State's largest power plants will be located at Ketchum and it is proposed to generate only hydroelectric power at first. If demands increase, the new power unit is located conveniently to the new northern Oklahoma coal field, which affords plenty of cheap fuel.

POOLED WOOL SAVES GROWERS MONEY

INDIANA, Pa., June 24.—More than \$10,775 was realized by wool growers in Indiana County from the sale of the wool pooled through the Indiana County Sheep and Wool Growers Association. Bills were received at the county farm bureau office here recently and the wool sold to a Baltimore bidder.

The successful bidder offered 45 cents a pound for the 1919 pounds graded as "fine" and 40 cents a pound for the remaining 24,676 pounds, divided into four grades.

Directors of the association express the belief the pool saved growers between 10 and 15 cents a pound as local wool prices ranged from 26 to 39 cents a pound only.

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10 STATE STREET BOSTON 1

## FRENCH AFFAIRS IN INDUSTRIAL LINES IMPROVE

## Textiles, Shoes, Building, and Metallurgical Trades Display Activity

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The passing of the May 31 reparations crisis afforded a certain amount of relief to the tension in the French financial and industrial world, but the subsequent failure of the international bankers' committee to negotiate a loan for Germany has created a new element of uncertainty. However, says Commercial Attaché Huntington, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce, cotton textiles, shoe, building, and metallurgical industries show a very satisfactory activity at the present time, and have favorable prospects for the immediate future. Unemployment has been practically eliminated, and in the more active industries prospects of an actual shortage of labor is experienced. Agricultural prospects have improved.

Steel Industry's Gains

Considerable improvement has been experienced in the steel industry, chiefly due to the continuance of exports to Germany, made possible by the inability of the German works to quote prices and guarantee deliveries. The price of French pig iron is now declared to be as low as the German, and production continues to increase in both France and Lorraine. Exports to Germany are largely in the form of semi-finished products. Some companies are seriously considering lighting more blast furnaces and starting idle mills. The structural steel company has noted increased sales during May, due to generally increased building activity, especially in the devastated regions.

Cotton spinning is active in the Roubaix-Turcoing districts, and Normandy spinners and weavers have orders ahead for several weeks. Weavers in the Vosges region and Alsace are busy, the latter finding a good demand from Germany.

Shoe manufacturers continue to receive heavy orders, and retail sales are in excess of the normal level. Orders for delivery in the autumn have been arriving regularly, and there is little prospect of reduction of output, although the season is usually over at this time. Patent leather is in greatest demand, but sales of sole and upper leather are active. The tanning business is improving, and the market for tanned hides and skins is good.

Lumber Market Dull

The market for lumber from the United States continues to be dull. Some rather large purchases have been made in Sweden, but practically all important orders are being placed in Central and Eastern Europe where the exchange is more favorable.

Developments during May would confirm the view that the French automobile industry has now turned the corner, and sales of representative cars are gradually increasing. In order to facilitate the sale of cheaper automobiles, a bill was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on May 23 which plans to exempt cars valued at less than 15,000 francs from payment of the luxury tax. The 1923 budget bill requests a materially increased appropriation for aiding motor-bus transportation services.

The heavy chemicals industry is improving, with business much better than a year ago and prices well maintained. Chemicals for tanning, glassworks, and paints, however, still remain inactive. Synthetic products for perfumes are satisfactory.

The recent release of the 1920 6 per cent Government Rentes to free trading marks the end of the Governmental pegging of loans. All the Government loans are reported to be held up well in market operations. The Bourse is less optimistic than during the first week of June, but remains firm.

The Bank of France has shown no important change during the last month.

Labor and Agriculture

The number of workers receiving Government unemployment allowances has been steadily decreasing since March, 1921, when a total of 91,225 were so listed, to 5600 in May, 1922. A shortage of labor has already been felt in several lines, notably steel, textiles, building, and ship industries.

The Paris retail price index, based on the 1914 average of 100 foodstuffs commodities, has increased from 194 in March to 204 in April, and 217 in May.

On May 1 crop conditions were rated at an average of 60 per cent, as compared with 73 per cent a year ago. During April and the early part of May heavy rains prevailed, but the warm and dry weather recently experienced is expected to have a favorable effect.

COTTON CONDITION GOOD

NEW YORK, June 24.—Jay & Co.'s estimate of the condition of cotton as of June 17 for areas of 71 of 72 on a planted acre of 34,850,000 acres, or 8 per cent more than last year. The indicated yield is 11,100,000 bales of lint.</p

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## PETROLEUM STOCK METEORIC RISE RARE SPECTACLE

Mexican Advances Nearly 49 Points in Few Days—Small Floating Supply and Huge Turnover

In the six days of trading beginning June 16 Mexican Petroleum has almost monopolized the attention of traders in the New York stock market. In its sensational flight from 134% at the close June 15 it has risen a total of 48% points to 183% at the close Thursday. This advance was accomplished with a turnover of 322,900 shares.

## Floating Supply Small

One of the perennial mysteries of the "Street" is the rapidity with which the small floating supply of Mexican Petroleum stock changes hands during periods of market activity. The company has 431,657 shares of common stock, of which Pan-American Petroleum owned on Dec. 31, 1921, 314,610 shares. Officials have repeatedly denied that Pan-American has parted with any of its holdings of Mexican Petroleum, so that the minority supply of the stock is certainly no more than 117,000 shares. Beyond private investors' holdings the floating supply in Wall Street must be less than 75,000 shares. This has changed hands more than four times in six days.

Pan-American stock has not kept pace with that of its subsidiary, either in activity or the extent of its rise. The par value of the stock is \$50, and it is generally considered that its market value should be about half that of Mexican Petroleum. At the close June 15 this relation very nearly obtained, with Pan-American at 66% and Mexican at 134%. The total advance for the six days has been only 10% points for Pan-American, however, with transactions of 1,001,562 shares.

There are 1,001,459 shares of Pan-American "A" outstanding, none of which is locked up in the treasury of other companies, so that the supply of shares for trading purposes is ample. Apparently traders prefer the stock more easily influenced. Despite its obvious pitfalls, even the short side in Mexican Petroleum seems to have attractions. In connection with one particularly sharp spurt Thursday afternoon it was rumored that the stop-loss order of a trader who was short 5000 shares had been uncovered.

## Striking Figures

The following table shows the transactions in Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American for the six days ending June 22, the high and low each day and advance for the day:

MEXICAN PETROLEUM						
	Shares	High	Low	Avg.	Adv.	Date
June 16	65,492	143%	135	81%		
June 17	46,000	144%	132	81%		
June 18	65,500	162%	154	112%		
June 19	45,900	171%	158%	93%		
June 20	65,600	175	167%	51%		
June 21	32,800	185	171%	81%		
June 22	32,800	185	171%	81%	48%	

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM "A"						
	Passenger	Trucks				Date
January	81,892	9,344				
February	109,170	13,121				
March	152,989	19,461				
April	197,221	22,227				
May	231,699	24,603				

## MARKED DECLINE IN TRACTOR SALES IN CANADA PROVINCES

The market value of Pan-American's holdings of Mexican Petroleum stock has appreciated approximately \$15,300,000 in the six days. Market appreciation of Pan-American "A" and "B" (401,980 non-voting shares of the latter) has been approximately \$13,000,000 in the same period.

## IMPROVEMENT IS GENERAL WORD FOR TRADE TREND

Improvement, slow and careful in some areas, relatively fast in others, is still the word most commonly used in describing the progress of distributive trade, of industry and of crops in the United States, says Bradstreet's weekly review of domestic trade, which continues: There is more doing in June, however, than there was in May, in which month things gained over April, and the advance over June a year ago is, of course, unmistakable. Indeed, except for short periods in the autumn of last year and of 1920, reports as to trade, industry and collections are about the best in two years. The week's price movement has been upward and the food index has advanced. Failures are slightly more numerous.

Best trade reports come from the west, with mail-order houses making excellent comparisons. Crops there have held their own well despite some complaints of dry weather.

## ELECTRICAL GOODS WANTED IN INDIA

American electrical goods manufacturers and exporters seem to be overlooking the possibilities of the markets of India and Ceylon. Some, in fact, concede this territory to the British. In the opinion of Trade Commissioner R. A. Lundquist, who carefully surveyed the markets on the ground, India is capable of very substantial development as a market for American electrical manufacturers.

According to Mr. Lundquist, who is very well known in electrical merchandising centers in the United States, American specialties can compete very favorably in quality and price with those from other exporting countries.

TZECHE-SLOVAK COTTON STOCKS

With the dissolution of the Purchasing & Selling Association of Tzecze-Slovak Cotton Manufacturers, the Tzecze-Slovak Government has available for sale 2,220,000 pounds of cotton yarns and about 100 bales of cotton. The association's deficit is reported as amounting to 200,000 crowns, says Trade Commissioner Gerlinger, Prague, in a report received by the textile division of the United States Department of Commerce.

## EFFICIENCY GAIN IN SUGAR MAKING

## Philipine Standard Fast Rising to That of Hawaiian Islands

MANILA, P. I., May 19 (By Mail)—Efficiency of the sugar centrals in the Philippine Islands is approaching the Hawaiian standard, according to records in the offices of the Philippine Sugar Centrals agency on the six central, controlled by the Philippine National bank in the Island of Negros.

E. W. Kopke, supervising chemist of the agency, who has returned to Manila from a four months' stay in Negros, where the bank's centrals are located, said:

"The average number of tons of cane per ton of sugar at the bank's six centrals is 8.53, compared with the average of 8.61 for Hawaii in 1921. The average factory efficiency for five of these centrals for the season is 91.8. This is a very favorable record when all the conditions are considered. Our milling results are somewhat below those in Hawaii, but the boiling-house recovery compares favorably with results in Hawaii. The degree of exhaustion of final molasses is 33.5 for Hawaii, and our mills are on a par with this record.

"There is less ash in Philippine cane juices and sugar than there is in those of Hawaii, which gives our sugar better refining characteristics. Hawaiian cane averages 18 per cent more fiber per ton of cane than our cane, but practically all our centrals have been able to get along without additional fuel.

"The planters are co-operating with us heartily in every way which is especially important in its bearing on future production and increased production per acre under cultivation. Twenty-five experimental fields are now under the supervision of the bureau of science where problems of fertilizing etc., are being solved."

## MAY WITNESSES AN OUTPUT GAIN IN AUTOMOBILES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 24—Another large gain in production of passenger automobiles and trucks during May was reported yesterday by the United States Department of Commerce, explaining to some extent the rise in securities of motor companies on the stock exchanges.

The total production of passenger cars in May, so far reported to the department, amounted to 231,699, compared with 197,221 in April. This is an increase of nearly 18 per cent. The total truck production in May was 24,603 machines, compared with 22,227 in April. Reports came in from companies that had not previously reported. This necessitated a revision of the figures for earlier months. For the month of May 91 companies reported on passenger-car production and 82 companies on trucks.

With a few exceptions, the following table represents the production of identical firms for each month so far this year.

	Passenger	Trucks
January	81,892	9,344
February	109,170	13,121
March	152,989	19,461
April	197,221	22,227
May	231,699	24,603

## MARKED DECLINE IN TRACTOR SALES IN CANADA PROVINCES

A total of 3438 tractors were sold in the Prairie Provinces of Canada during 1921, according to a report received by the United States Department of Commerce from Consul General Britain, Winnipeg. Of these, 1057 were sold in the province of Manitoba, 1655 in Saskatchewan, and 716 in Alberta.

This represents sales of new machines only, in all sizes, the largest proportion being included in the two classes from 6 to 12-horsepower, and from 10 to 20-horsepower. A limited number of machines of from 14 to 25-horsepower and 16 to 32-horsepower was sold.

These figures indicate a very marked decrease as compared with tractors sold in 1920. The number of machines sold in 1921 is slightly more than 33 per cent of the total number sold in 1920.

The decreased sale is accounted for largely by the depressed condition in the market for agricultural implements, and not for any deficiency in the operation of the tractors themselves.

It is estimated that in 1921 there were 33,000 tractors in Western Canada, of which the total value was \$24,250,000.

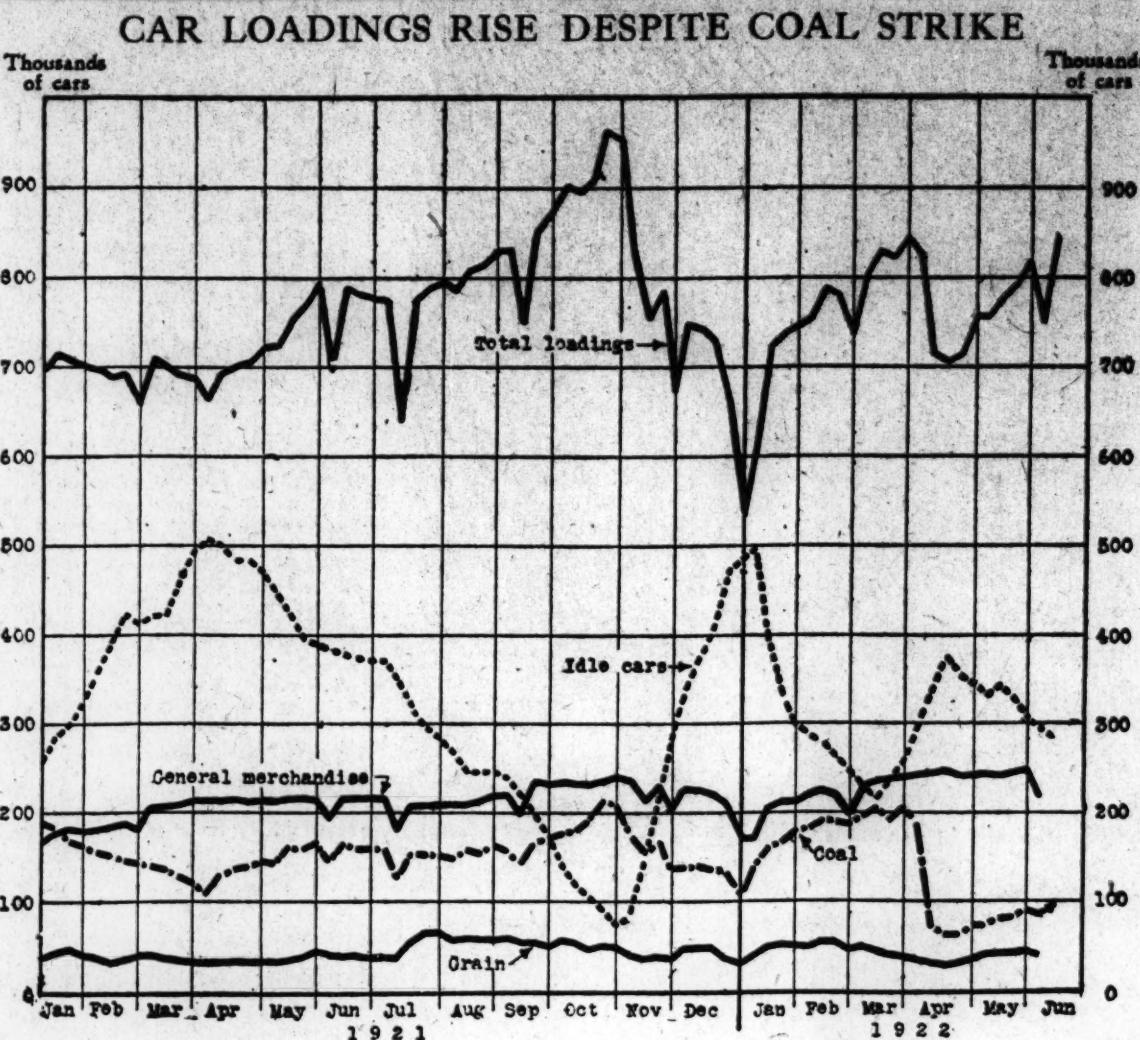
## INDUSTRIES IN BELGIUM TAKING FORWARD STEPS

WASHINGTON, June 24—Belgian business and industries generally assumed a more favorable aspect during the last month, says a cable report to the United States Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attaché Cross. May bank clearings improved notably by 40 per cent over April. Interest rates were lowered, and the Bourse showed more strength.

The metallurgical industries have made gains, with prices stable for the most part, although some doubt is expressed as to the permanence of this improvement. Cotton textiles improved notably, and the financing of a large yarn order to Rumania under the 1921 Government Export Guarantee law, presents an important development.

The glass industry is more optimistic, but chemicals are feeling the effects of overproduction. More activity is experienced in sales of light motor cars. The agricultural situation, although only fair, offers better prospects than during the previous month. Conditions are generally quiet at Antwerp.

## CAR LOADINGS RISE DESPITE COAL STRIKE



## BRITISH FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY

## Improvement Noted—Imports and Exports Exceed April

WASHINGTON, June 24—A general improvement in British foreign trade is reported by Commercial Attaché Cross, in a cable to the Department of Commerce. Total imports in May were \$2,153,000 greater than in April, and total exports \$2,588,000 greater. Re-exports decreased £234,000, but were still £1,731,000 over the re-export values of May, 1921.

The total figure for May, compared with April, 1922, were:

Month	Imports	Exports	Re-exports
May 1922	\$8,514,000	\$8,045,000	\$9,199,000

The largest increase in both imports and exports was in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured. General recuperation in all classifications of exports is evident.

Exports of each key commodity during May showed improvement over the figures for April. The shipments of coal amounting to 5,057,000 tons show an increase of 61,000 tons over the figures for the preceding month.

A decrease in the export price for iron and steel is to be noted from a comparison of the quantity and value figures for the months of April and May. During the former month 250,000 tons were valued at £4,934,000, whereas during May 273,000 tons were valued at £4,831,000, which indicates approximately an 8 per cent decrease. Like decreases are evident in the export valuations for cotton goods and woolen worsted tissues. These are approximately 3 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively.

## SWEDEN'S OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IS MUCH BRIGHTER

WASHINGTON, June 24—Although the economic situation of Sweden is still unfavorable, the outlook is brightened this month than at any time during the last year, says Assistant Trade Commissioner Sorenson, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Increased activity is noted in some of the principal industries, and future market prospects for Swedish products are more encouraging in view of decreased foreign competition and increased demand.

Labor conflicts have been settled with new wage rates in effect, and unemployment shows an encouraging decline. The check in the downward trend of Swedish price indices during the last three months is responsible for the sentiment that prices are becoming stabilized. The stock market activities are characterized by rising prices and increased turnover.

The money market continues easy, and a further reduction in the discount rate is being talked of. The note circulation continues to show further deflation since the beginning of the year, and the exchange value of the crown is fluctuating between narrow limits, in the neighborhood of par.

## ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS DIVIDENDS

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Revelation of Anatole France

### The Opinions of Anatole France

Recorded by Paul Gsell, translated from the French by Ernest A. Boyd, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

The brilliance of conversation reaches no loftier peak than in the meetings of literary personages in France. It is part of a tradition, a tradition that recognizes the supreme truth that, only by a sincere expression of views, can any progress be made in the intellectual caliber of a people. The Anglo-Saxon is more phlegmatic and restrained, and it is obviously more difficult for him to enlarge upon his opinions or life and letters with any degree of brilliance in a chance gathering. Rather must he carefully work out his thoughts and theories in the privacy of his study. Indeed, one superficial difference between Latin and Anglo-Saxon letters would seem to be a spontaneity of conversational, almost colloquial, matter in the Frenchman that is not to be found in the Englishman. It is but to be expected that a people who talk easily will write with equal facility. The powers of instantaneous expression belong to such a people in greater measure than they do to a people who live in a tradition of reticence and methodical thought. And, in the Anglo-Saxon, the man who can command a flow of language easily will generally be found to be of a somewhat dogmatic attitude, a person who delivers judgments and these judgments are nearly always based upon ethical grounds. The quick, spark-like remarks treating style and subject in itself are generally the portion of Latin people. Dr. Samuel Johnson, overbearing, browbeating, is an example of the Anglo-Saxon conversationalist who follows sturdily enough in a tradition. In the case of Oscar Wilde, we find a conversationalist who was not at all in that tradition, although he lived in the midst of it. Wilde, first of all, was Irish, and the Gaelic temperament is nearly always allied to the Latin. Besides that, Wilde was the child of a period that sought its well-principles in modern France.

### An Interesting Comparison

It would be amusing to compare James Boswell's famous book on Samuel Johnson with Paul Gsell's "Propos d'Anatole France," now translated by Ernest A. Boyd, as "The Opinions of Anatole France." It would be interesting, but it would lead nowhere. In the first place, the points of contact in the two books are merely superficial. A literary giant is talking in each case about life, letters and contemporaries. A disciple of a literary giant is setting down the words in each case. And that is all. In Boswell's book the reader will receive a fairly clear picture of the Biographer. In Gsell's book, he will not. The French writer carefully erases himself from the pages and never comes between the reader and his subject. The most that can be said is that Paul Gsell loves his "maître" mightily, and is in accord with the judgments expressed by that remarkable figure. As for the two great subjects themselves, there is an entire world of difference. Dr. Johnson delivered himself of pachydermic opinions without regard to his auditors. Anatole France, always the skillful and courteous host, also delivers himself of judgments, but he does so generally in an indirect manner, permitting his auditors to reach their goal through a series of expressions which, when they are not logical, are at least extremely brilliant in wit and satire. The lack of a sound sense of humor has always been apparent in Dr. Johnson's conversations, and the superabundance of such a virtue is always to be noted in the words of Anatole France. The Frenchman is always an esthete, but one in the finest sense of the word. Dr. Johnson is never an esthete. Anatole France, with his love for antiques, beautiful bronzes and porcelains and tapestries and subtle words and rarer-like wit, can in no way be compared with the rotund Englishman whose principal joys were pontificating before awed listeners and the consuming of numberless "dishes of tea." Therefore, the Englishman may be dropped, while the writer confines himself solely to M. Gsell's book.

"The Opinions of Anatole France" is both pleasing and disappointing. It is pleasing for what it contains and disappointing for what it does not contain. What matter there is ap-

## The Record of a True Sportsman

### In Nature's Garden

F. C. H. Donald, F. Z. S. London: The Bodley Head, 7s. 6d. net.

The title, "In Nature's Garden," leads one to expect a series of word pictures of some parts of the world where Nature puts forth her best efforts to clothe the earth with beautiful trees and flowers.

The very first chapter, however, introduces us to a sportsman, one of the new race, who loves to be with the beasts and birds of the jungle, and whose effort is not to fill his house with the fruits of his gun, but to stock his notebook with the results of expeditions through the woods and mountains. His hunting ground, this time, has been in northern India. Here, with field glasses, he has watched the birds, from eagles sailing through the vast spaces among Alpine peaks, down to the "tiny wren." He has spent days and nights watching the wild beasts, telling their stories, sometimes as if in their words, sometimes in his own, but always with a rare sympathy which makes his book attractive, almost absorbing, to the true naturalist.

### A Himalayan Wild Goat

The first chapter traces the education of a baby Himalayan wild goat by his mother. "As he approached (the bear) the little mother, who had

been watching him, gave a kind of sneeze, stamped her foot, and with a wag of her short tail made for the scrub which bordered the sides of the ravine. Small and inexperienced as he was, he yet knew that this was a signal for him to follow, and though not a bit frightened he hastened to obey, and with a clumsy leap into the air on tottering legs he raced after his mother."

One of the most attractive stories is told, by an Indian gazelle, about its first experience of trains in the Punjab. "When I was a little fawn," they made a straight unending road, over which were placed huge slabs of timber of a peculiar but pleasant odor; and over these again long rods of iron; and on top of all this a huge great black thing ejecting volumes of foul, black smoke and fire. The first time we saw it and heard it shriek it gave us such a start we did not stop running for two miles."

The chapter, called "The Curse of the Jungle," describes the hunting of a herd of stags by a pack of wild dogs. It is told from the point of view of the pursued and ends without disaster to them, but the fears and incidents of the pursuit are so graphically and feelingly followed that it cannot but open the eye of huntsmen to the suffering ignorantly and un-



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Mr. J. C. Squire

necessarily inflicted on their fellow creatures.

The tale about the Kali Mai Ka Supur, where a mysterious gong, heard among wild and solitary glens, is eventually run to earth in a deep fissure of the mountain, is a cleverly told adventure.

### On Alpine Pastures

In the chapter on Alpine pastures, we are given a picture of a delightful spot in the mountains, where below you is a green stretch of turf liberally sprinkled with flowers of every shade and color. . . . You have ample leisure to watch the antics of a tiny wren that skips about among the rocks beside you and from time to time looks at you with its tiny wee black beads of eyes, curious to know what man could have to do here. Anon, a mouse-hare jumps on the stone before you, pricks his ears, sits up on his tailless haunches and carefully goes through his morning ablutions, rubbing his pink paws first over nose and eyes, till the head, ears and neck all have their turn, when he stops to listen, and just then becomes aware of the presence of a trespasser on his little domain and scuttles off into a crevice, to reappear again a few minutes later."

There are 20 illustrations, prepared from photographs, but they do not greatly assist the impression gained from Mr. Donald's intimate and vivid descriptions. One seems to soar with the birds, to live with the beasts, to hear their voices, and to share their pleasures, hopes and fears.

The sketches originally appeared in "The Pioneer" and other Indian papers. Their collection into a book will be welcomed.

### The Modern Press

The Press and the Organisations of Society

By Norman Angell. London: The Labor Publishing Company, 8/- net.

The natural man, says the author of "The Great Illusion," hates freedom, that is, of others to utter opinions with which he does not agree. Consequently the things which it is most important for the public in their own interests to know, are precisely those things which it does not pay a paper to print. The impossibility of an unpopular view obtaining adequate expression results in the destruction of that capacity to weigh a contrary opinion by which alone thought on public issues is possible. In fact a psychological Gresham's Law is established by which the better instincts and second thoughts of the reading public are gradually driven out of circulation by a Press which is forced by competition to pander, for the sake of profits, to every crude prejudice and debased emotion. In a democracy salvation depends at a moment of crisis on the possession by the public of right information; but a tiny minority has captured the mind of the mass by the control of newspapers and this small economic autocracy uses its power for its own ends. In America the case is, in some ways, even worse than in England, for the direct use or control of papers by particular interests is common, and the interference of big finance in the conduct of the paper is much more direct and conspicuous.

Mr. Norman Angell is nothing if not vigorous. To remedy this shocking state of affairs, he proposes that the workers should liberate themselves by guaranteeing to take a Labor paper in which every day they could read the truth, for example, about the greatest experiment ever undertaken in industrial democracy (Bolshevism). That little daily act would place capitalism at their mercy. The book is full of interesting details about the management and control of the daily press in England, and it makes great game of some of the more scandalous attempts to distort and mislead public opinion.

## The Sunny South Before the War

### Chronicles of Chicora Wood

By Elizabeth W. Allston Pringle. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

The charm of plantation life before the war has been dwelt upon countless times in fact and fiction.

Still it retains its old alluring quality.

Romance hovers over

those days of peace and plenty in the south.

The chivalry of its men and the beauty of its women, their diversions, their hospitality, their heroism and their loves, all seem as fascinating now as when these chronicles first began to appear. And this is well, for Americans have, alas, generally speaking, little picturesque background. If one excepts the tales of the early settlers and their neighbors, the Indians, the piping times of peace have been somewhat colorless.

Mrs. Pringle has given the old days life again. Under her skillful, sympathetic touch, the period lies before the reader, an open book. She portrays an ideal plantation under the slaves' régime.

Candidly admitting that its

passing was best, she defends such owners as her father from any charge of rapacity or unkindness in their treatment of their charges. And so it is happy picture that she presents of all the people at Chicora, both black and white. Her boarding school experiences, also, are treated with a zest and pliancy which renders them as good reading as a story, and altogether, the bygone days of the Sunny South are made a time of beauty, dignity and repose in these vivid and veracious chronicles.

"Let no vain man escape" is the clever heading in the Publishers' Weekly, of brief comment on a series of biographical dictionaries under process of compilation. The first volume, entitled "American Elite and Sociologist," is advertised for delivery. For the modest subscription price of \$10, if you are selected as one "identified" in any capacity with the social and material development of our beloved Commonwealth, you may there find your personal story "writ plain" with that of others of sorts.

Whitman enthusiasts are delighted

at the news that the Good Grey Poet's little frame dwelling on Mickie Street, Camden, N. J., is to be preserved as a shrine by the city and will be the repository of a deal of Whitman material.

This house has been growing seedier and seedier, as the months went on, and it was time to do something about it.

Jay William Hudson, author of "Abbe Pierre," has moved out to his boat at Greenwich and sleeps there every night oblivious to the cares of俗人. An excellent poet, whose work has appeared in The Century Magazine, The Bookman and The Nation, besides various Italian periodicals. He dropped in to see me the other day and I discovered him to be a particularly likable and naive young man. He hopes to have a book out within a year and is about to start work upon his autobiography.

It ought to be interesting, for Pascal, from all accounts, has knocked about the world in the most picturesque manner.

Stephen Vincent Benét is still about

New York, looking for a houseboat

wherein to ensconce himself and wife for the remainder of the hot weather. Harold T. Pulister, of The Outline,

has already moved out to his boat at Greenwich and sleeps there every night oblivious to the cares of俗人. An excellent poet, whose work has appeared in The Century Magazine, The Bookman and The Nation, besides various Italian periodicals. He dropped in to see me the other day and I discovered him to be a particularly likable and naive young man. He hopes to have a book out within a year and is about to start work upon his autobiography.

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Herbert Adams Gibbons, whose letters

from the Near East to The Christian Science Monitor attracted attention in the House of Commons, I hear, is to be represented next season by a day-to-day record of travel and observation in the Near East. Alexander Black, author of "The Latest Thing and Other Things," has just returned to his desk after a three weeks' vacation upon his Connecticut farm, where he did a deal of work on an unfinished novel. That past master of mystery tales, J. S. Fletcher, whose best press agent was former President Wilson, will again appear before the American public on July 1, when his "Ravendene Court" will be published.

Fletcher is exceedingly fertile, for, at present, he has a novel running in the London Sphere, besides a couple coming out in book form. Somebody

told me (I forget who) that the restored cabin which once sheltered

Mark Twain on Jackass Hill at Sonora, Calif., was presented on June 10

## More Poems by Mr. Squire

### Poems

By J. C. Squire. S. C. & D. Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. net.

A distinguished literary critic has observed that the history of English poetry, in the nineteenth century, was the unsuccessful effort to find a poetic form which should be as natural to it as was the novel.

England, with her great Shakespearean traditions was, many instances, not satisfied, as was Russia, to pour her genius into the mold provided by the novel.

Thomas Hardy, with reluctance, bowed to the demand of the hour and wrote novels, though later, he was to return to the form in which he best loves to express himself; and it is interesting to observe how, in the twentieth century, poetry has triumphantly claimed this last of the great Victorians.

It has claimed, also, a large number of the younger men of letters who, writing 50 years ago, would probably have spoken in prose rather than poetry. The healthy vigor and unselfconscious directness of such writers of verse as Drinkwater and Rupert Brooke, have blazed a trail for the poet who, though his canvas is small and his piping low, compared with that accomplished by the Elizabethans and Victorians, is his greater sincerity and conviction, is producing what is of definite value.

The Author's Freedom From Tradition

Freedom from tradition and convention marks the poems of Mr. Squire throughout; he has taken the things of everyday life and writes of them with a complete naturalness, an ease and intimacy, often irresistible. Not that, in thus taking of the experiences and circumstances at hand, the poet has ignored the apprenticeship which is necessary for everyone who would gain what can never be done without earnest thought and effort, a victory over language, that it may be subservient to his every call. There is no mistaking the unstinted admiration which has gone to making Mr. Squire's style what it is; indeed, to follow the triumphant ease of his technique, is not the least among the pleasures which his work affords.

For, wherever the poet's various memories and musings may lead him, whether into the trenches, to a Rugby match between Oxford and Cambridge, or to listen to a great violinist, the reader is struck by the vigor and the simplicity of the language which his work affords.

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These works were initiated and edited by Mr. C. M. Grieves, Montrose, that something might be done for Scottish literature equivalent to what the "Georgian Poetry" series has done for contemporary English poetry. In

**TAX BOOKKEEPING  
BRITISH PROBLEM**

New Farmer's Levy in England  
Not Computed on Income

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, May 26.—The general impression of this year's budget, as regards the British farmer, is that it unduly favors him above the rest of the community. A feature of the situation which has passed almost unnoticed, however, is the danger that concessions made will retard, rather than further agricultural progress.

To make this clear, the new method of taxation must be understood. The farmer's assessment, in recent years, has been twice the rent, less certain reductions. If his actual profits were 10 times the rent, this levy could not be increased, but should they at any time fall below the amount of the rent, the farmer could ask to be assessed for that year on his actual profits.

Should the working of his farm show a loss, not only was it provided that he pay no tax with respect to the farm, but he also might set off the amount of his loss against any other income he might have.

During the war, although the farmer's profits increased more rapidly than those of most people, he, alone of all traders, was exempt from payment of excess profits duty.

Under the new terms, the farmer is to be still further favored, and his assessment will be reduced from twice the rent to the amount of the rent. When giving reasons for this policy, the Government spokesmen urge as their chief argument the statement that farmers cannot keep proper accounts. In doing so, they unwittingly touch upon the very reason why, in the opinion of many agricultural authorities, the new concession will do harm rather than good.

During the past few years, the Ministry of Agriculture has pursued carefully a policy of encouraging the farmer, especially the small farmer, to keep accounts. C. S. Orwin of Oxford University has helped greatly in the advancement of this policy by his able work in connection with the subject of agricultural bookkeeping. He has demonstrated that the keeping of accounts is the bedrock of sound agricultural methods.

Among the several branches of the farmer's work it is extremely difficult, in the absence of accounts, to decide which is profitable and which is being conducted at a loss. Obviously, it is impossible to run a farm on sound business lines unless the profit and loss on each section of the work can be computed. The inducement to keep accounts, until this year, arose from the fact that the farmer's liability to be taxed on twice his rental held good unless accounts could be produced showing a smaller liability.

Thus the imposition of that tax had resulted in the proper keeping of books by the farmer and real progress in agricultural method and efficiency was being achieved.

**EGYPTIANS WOULD  
INCLUDE THE SUDAN  
IN THEIR TERRITORY**

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 14 (Special Correspondence)—For the last few weeks the question of the Sudan has practically monopolized the political stage in Egypt, and every day the Arabic papers devote columns to the subject.

Prince Omar Toussoun is one of the most active agents of Egyptian imperialism, determined to use his immense influence as perhaps the richest and most enlightened of the pashas to eradicate all traces of British control in Egyptian matters. For years he has been consistently working along these lines, though undoubtedly before the war he considered Egypt's emancipation could best be obtained by adopting a Pan-Islamic policy, for he is, like most of the Egyptian pashas, a Turk by birth and upbringing.

At the present moment he appreciates the time has come for determining the future status of the Sudan. Egyptian politicians are still on the crest of the wave of nationalist enthusiasm in their newly obtained independence, and, in reality, Egypt has obtained by the agitation of the last 2½ years a great deal more than most politicians dreamed possible.

In spite of the agitation which he has so assiduously fostered, many Egyptians recognize that Lord Allenby, who worked hard on their behalf in obtaining the present independence, is not likely to go back on the assurance he gave so definitely to the Sudanese respecting the retention of the present status quo in their country. If a definite guarantee of Egypt's receiving its fair share of water is obtained, most Egyptians will undoubtedly be perfectly satisfied.

**JAPANESE FISHING  
IN DEFENSE OF LAW**

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian fishery authorities, through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have started a "drive" against unlicensed Japanese fishermen on the west coast of Vancouver Island, where the valuable fishing industry is rapidly falling into Japanese hands. Forty Japanese fishing vessels were seized this week by the Mounted Police officers. To prevent the Japanese getting a firmer hold upon the fishing industry the Federal Government this year reduced the number of licenses to be given to Japanese, and the fishermen, unable to get licenses, then adopted the expedient of doing all their fishing beyond the three-mile limit.

The Government replied with an order-in-council, making licenses imperative for all fishing vessels of Canadian registry clearing from Canadian ports to fish, whether inside or outside the three-mile limit. Fisheries patrol cruisers have been busy lately overhauling and examining the Japanese craft, many of which, it is alleged, have been fishing as usual in defiance of the new regulations.

**Classified Advertisements****REAL ESTATE****REAL ESTATE****Where Promises Are  
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The Inter City Trust announces through its general agents, the Realty Service Corporation, that it is now prepared to consider a few more applications for homesites in Blake Park, Brookline's finest and most exclusive section, from those desiring homes where proper protective restrictions abound, and where your neighbors are carefully selected, as five social references are required, among other necessary qualifications.

Several beautiful homes in various artistic designs are now under construction, and others are being planned by the building department.

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The house contains large living room with fireplace, sun parlor with fireplace, dining room, ample service quarters, with lavatory on first floor.

There are three master bedrooms and a large enclosed sleeping porch, bathroom and plenty of closet room. The servants' quarters on the third floor may be sub-divided to suit you, if you act immediately. A two-car garage, of course. Price \$15,000, terms on request, gives you this remarkable home.

Address, W-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**BROOKLINE****SINGLE \$9800**

Large living room, dining room, library and kitchen on the first floor; 4 large chambers and bath; second; 3 rooms above; near Conduit Corner; mortgage \$6,000; send for application.

**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**

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Telephone Brookline 1508

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If you know Cape Cod you probably know the choice South Cape Cod, "the Shageland" comprises the best of this area; it is the old Edward Stanley estate, which has been divided into lots of varying sizes and apportioned in house lots of unusual size and beauty; splendid ocean beach with new bathhouse; swimming pool; tennis courts; golf links; both wood and open with vistas of sea and shore; not on the main road, and practically isolated from the world; excellent opportunities for a house lot in one of the Cape's most exclusive sections. Inquiries may be made of

CHARLES H. HAMMOND  
Harwich, Mass.

**Wellesley Sacrifice, \$11,000**

Owner sees, must sell, finest section this college town; convenient depot and center; fieldstone and shingle 2-story home, set off by green lawn; fine interior, including all modern improvements; perfect interior finish; mostly walnut woodwork, English style, tinted walls; spacious; high ceiling; large front room; laundry; complete in every way; all new land, garage, henry for 100 birds; a real buy; formal parlor, dining room, sun room, library, sunroom, etc.; 440-M. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 204 Washington St., Boston. Bargain mailed free.

**Malden, 5 Miles Out**

From Boston: excellent train and car service; one of the cleanest cities in Mass.; cozy 9-room house, open plan; heating electric, gas, heat, hot and cold water; central heating, double paneled windows; garage; complete in every way; all new land, garage, henry for 100 birds; a real buy; formal parlor, dining room, sun room, library, sunroom, etc.; 440-M. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 204 Washington St., Boston. Bargain mailed free.

**JAMAICAN RAILWAY  
REDUCES WAGES**

Rates, Too, Are to Be Cut on Line Operated by Government

**KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The future of the railway here continues a subject of great public interest. The commission appointed by the Governor, and headed by Mr. J. V. Leach, a Judge of one of the lower courts, proceeds with the hearing of evidence regarding wages, the hours of work, and the powers of the director.**

The railway, now Government owned, was originally an enterprise of private capital. The line was only a matter of 13 miles from Kingston to Spanish Town in the 60's, and wood was used to feed the engine. The Government took the line over, and did some extension work, but when in 1888 the country was demanding extension, the Government sold the railway to an American company, which was pledged to take the line across the island to the north side, but which did not succeed in making the line up. Ultimately, as the law of sale provided, the Government had to take back the railway, and to take over the responsibilities connected with the shareholders. There was until 1917 a surplus from time to time, sometimes as high as £90,000, but since that date there has been no surplus, and last year the earnings ran below expenses by something between £4000 and £5000. For this year a small surplus is expected. The capital is about £2,900,000, with interest at 5 per cent. Since 1917 the rates have been doubled, and so has the pay of the men, but in both cases a reduction is now being made, the Government policy being that although the general taxpayer will provide for the sinking fund and interest, the railway must otherwise pay its way. Workers are being laid off at the present time.

The Government replied with an order-in-council, making licenses imperative for all fishing vessels of Canadian registry clearing from Canadian ports to fish, whether inside or outside the three-mile limit. Fisheries patrol cruisers have been busy lately overhauling and examining the Japanese craft, many of which, it is alleged, have been fishing as usual in defiance of the new regulations.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES**

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Belmont, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday evenings, 7:30 P.M. Services, 10:30 A.M. The months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted. Subject for the Mother Church is "Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

**FOR SALE**

SLIGHTLY worn, warm apparel, men's wear, women's wear, children's wear, Albion St., Wakesfield, Mass. Tel. Crystal 47-W.

AMPICO ELECTRIC REPRODUCING PIANO, mahogany, upright; perfect condition; sacrifice, \$700. Tel. Flatbush 3388-W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WANTED**

TO buy silkwood pods. BUTTERFLY BOX INC., 86 Broadfield St., Boston.

**WANTED**

CLERICAL WORKER and typist desirous of permanent position, with good references. Box 2-68. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

POSITION as manager of department or general store; also warehouseman, with 10 years' experience of leading position, with a circus of leading road; references. Box V-2. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

POSITION desired on private estate; will take charge of household, including house, garden, stable; 17 years in last place; will go anywhere. J. M. 1, Caroline Ave., Suite 2, Boston, Mass.

MISS ARNOLD'S Agency desires positions for recommended companies. References good. Mrs. Arnolds' Agency, 40th Street, New York City. Phone Audubon 5788, 477 West 145th St., New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

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To buy, or rent, with option of purchase, for occupancy towards end of September, within convenient distance of M. I. T., modern well-built and well arranged single family residence; where values are increasing; 8 or 10 rooms, sunny exposure in living room; with 2 or 3 bedrooms, bath; have room for fair sized garden; good soil required; in answer to my inquiry, send full details, terms desired. Send reply to Box No. B-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

with modern FURNISHED HOUSE near Brookline, near Harvard, or near Cambridge. Address G. D. P., 229 St. Paul St., Brookline, or telephone Brookline 4800.

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**886 COMMONWEALTH AVE.**

Next to Hotel Parson, an apartment of 8 rooms, including kitchen, with elevator service; inspection through Janitor or elevator man; location is excellent; fireproof building.

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Delightfully furnished apartment, conveniently located, 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath; piano; private home. Call Suite 28, 19 Hatch St., Boston.

FURN. APART. 107 QUEENSBERRY ST.—Furnished apartment, 107 Queenberry St., Boston, Mass. Tel. 2-4000. Furnished, elegantly furnished, grand piano, and cool. Tel. 2-4000. Copy 1707-W, or apply Master at any time.

71 WEST 85TH ST., N. Y. C.—Two large rooms, entire door, available for private office, residence, or studio. Tel. 2-4000.

FOUR-ROOM modern apartment, suitable for summer, very pleasant; splendid location. Tel. 2-4000.

320 STATE ST., NEW YORK CITY—Spacious opportunity, July 1st, 6 rms, furn.; piano; cool; comfortable; nr. Riverside Drive; reasonable. N.Y.C.

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Two-room furnished suite, 2 months. 2 Westland Ave. and Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY—Four rooms and bath July 1st. Tel. 2-4000. Mrs. C. ENDYER, 201 South Connecticut Ave.

FURNISHED 2 rooms, above, bath and kitchenette; \$75 per month. Tel. 2-4000.

ONE OR TWO young ladies to share apartment; cool in summer, warm in winter; Tel. 2-4000. Mrs. C. ENDYER, 201 South Connecticut Ave.

NORFOLK DOWNS—Six miles from Boston. 8-room apartment and garage; 4 minutes to beach. Tel. Granite 2738-W.

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ALLSTON—FOR RENT—Delightful sunny room in newly furnished apartment; reduced rent; cool in summer, warm in winter; location with pleasant surroundings; one in family. WALTON, 119 Chester St.

70TH ST., 200 W. Opposite Sherman Square—large room, nice table; summer house; cool in summer, warm in winter; Tel. 2-4000.

WILMINGTON—FOR RENT—Delightful sunny room in newly furnished apartment; reduced rent; cool in summer, warm in winter; Tel. 2-4000.

ROCKVILLE—FOR RENT—Delightful room for woman, desiring harmonious surroundings; well furnished, cool, comfortable. Tel. H-14.

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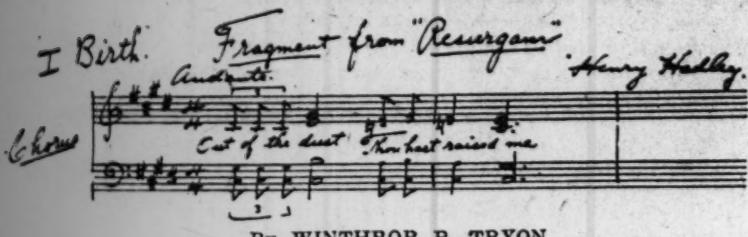
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## New Cantata by Henry Hadley to Be Published Next Fall



By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, June 22. ENGRAVERS are busy on the score of "Resurgam," a cantata for a quartet of soloists, double chorus, children's choir and orchestra, so Henry Hadley, the composer of the work, told me today, and they will have it ready for printing in the fall. The singers of the Cincinnati Biennial Music Festival will produce the piece, he said, under the direction of Frank Van der Stucken, at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their institution in May, 1923.

And so a new composition comes from the hands of Mr. Hadley. It is written in four parts, "Birth," "Life," "Death" and "Immortality," to a text by Louise Ayers Garnett—the poet with whom he collaborated in "The New Earth," an ode for soloists, chorus and orchestra, which has been much performed by singing societies.

Greenwich Village is the place where Mr. Hadley is found at this time of year. Martha's Vineyard will be the place for interviews to look for him later in the summer. At his apartment in Greenwich Village I found him today, going over with a fellow artist a piece of music which he is to present in the course of his term as conductor of the open-air concerts at the City College Stadium. At any rate that is how I understand the matter, which to me really did not matter, for he gave me a portion of the score of "Resurgam," and left me to myself while he and his other visitors discussed their problems at the piano.

## A Reassuring Caption

The manuscript he let me take bore the designation "Scherzo," which, in view of the probable seriousness of the cantata, taken as a whole, greatly reassured me. I have never thought American composers were so attentive to the element of humor in their symphonic and choral pieces as they ought to be; and I was glad to find Mr. Hadley making an excursion into the realm of the comic, or perhaps I had better say fantastic.

I found the juvenile interlude pictures children in heaven at play. After reading an orchestral introduction, which is obviously meant to fix the rhythm, the pace and the key, I came to high voice parts, set to the following words:

Over the hills of the sky  
They come dancing—  
Children, children.  
Their feet are white.  
As water lilies,  
Staining the night.  
With petals of snow.

Continuing, I found the children described as playing ring-around-a-rope, obedient to the following exhortation:

Join your hands as you frolic  
And make a garland of gladness  
Till planets speed their spinning  
In friendly rivalry.

Thereafter I read of a child who seizes a yellow apple and tosses it into space; and of other children who pluck after it:

Down to earth in flock  
They go tumbling, tumbling;  
And the earth folk,  
Seeing the golden fruit,  
Think a star is falling.

## A Considerable Output

By the time I finished looking over the manuscript of the scherzo, Mr. Hadley was free to talk with me. "This episode for the children's choir," said he, "I shall insert between the first and second sections of the cantata. I asked the librettist to give me the text for it after she had designed the main poem. In regard to the work in general, I composed 'Resurgam' last summer, and that I shall attend to at Martha's Vineyard this summer, in August and September, when I am done with my concert duties and have some leisure."

"Do I write too much music? Some persons say I do. And yet, if you compare my output with that of some of the historic composers, it proves to be a rather small amount. Some chamber music pieces, four symphonies, four tone poems, four overtures, four operas, 13 or 14 cantatas with orchestra, and about 150 songs—there you have the chief part of it."

"I wish I were at liberty to write at any time of the year I chose. For now and then I get ideas for a composition and am unable to put them into shape. Nevertheless, I keep a sketchbook and note down everything worth saving. Occasionally the idea and the opportunity just match as they did once when I was in the Adirondack Mountains and heard a wonderful bird song. That little melody served me as a basis for the scherzo of my third symphony. Again, in the midst of my engagements in town I have heard a street cry, or something of that sort, which struck me as a good theme, but I have had to wait long before I could use it."

## Night Time for Composing

"If you were to ask me about the time of day when I do my composing, I should answer that I like the night better than the day, and after midnight best of all, when everything is still. I trust you will not want me to explain my methods of composing. I will tell you, however, that I have been particularly concerned with the orchestra lately. In the case of other composers' pieces that I hear played, I listen for new effects of instrumentation. In the case of my own pieces, I show everything before it is done to friendly musicians and seek their advice as to tone coloring. And then, at

the first rehearsals of my works I study the results of my scoring and make any changes that occur to me as desirable.

"The orchestra I am especially devoted to at present, yes. I prefer even to that, though, the string quartet, which surpasses in technical interest, at least, everything else. To write successfully in chamber music forms is, to my mind, to reach the height of achievement in composing. For the latest of my plans, I hope to write a quartet. And when I mention the word I am fully aware that I am laying out for myself as much labor as if I contemplated writing a symphony."

Mr. Hadley in the course of the talk he gave me made a couple of remarks which seemed a little contradictory, and I have saved them out to go by themselves. When speaking of the quantity of his compositions he declared that "he wrote but one work a year." "Is that too much?" he asked. A moment later he referred to his Cincinnati Jubilee cantata, "Resurgam," as opus 99 in his list. I take it he meant that one work of large dimensions each year is his present rate of writing.

## Principal Works

Recalling the principal items in his record, he named first the symphonies, as follows:

"Youth and Life," 1895; "The Four Seasons," written at Lake Saranac in the Adirondacks in 1899; symphony No. 3 in B minor, begun in Italy and finished in Munich 17 years ago; "North, East, South, West," written for the Norfolk (Conn.) Festival of 1911 and since performed in London and in many cities of the United States.

He named his operas (omitting comic operas) as follows:

"Safe," a one-act Persian piece, Edward Oxenford, librettist, produced in German at Mainz in 1909; "Azora," David K. Stevens, librettist, produced at Chicago in December, 1917; "Bianca," prize-winning piece in William Wade Hinshaw competition, Grant Stewart, librettist, produced at New York in 1918; "Cleopatra's Night," Alice Leal Pollock, librettist, produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York in the spring of 1920 and repeated the next season.

For orchestral pieces in free forms, he mentioned his symphonic fantasy, his "Salome" and "Lucifer" tone poems and his "Cupidin Fay" rhapsody; and for overtures he named "Hector and Andromache," "In Bohemia," "Herod" and "Othello."

One of the larger cantatas to which he referred was the "Ode to Music," poem by Henry van Dyke, written for the Worcester County (Mass.) Musical Association. Most of his works have been published. All of them, except "Resurgam," he said, have been performed.

**Stravinsky's 'Mavra' Produced in Paris**

**Setting Proves More Interesting Than the Music**

Paris, June 10

Special Correspondence

THE last work of Igor Stravinsky, "Mavra," of which there was a first audition at the Hotel Continental, is now produced at the Opéra. "Mavra," a little comic opera written from a short story by Pushkin, is a domestic drama. An old lady tells a neighbor her troubles about the servant problem. On the strength of her daughter's counsel she appoints a woman cook—or rather some one whose appearance is that of a woman cook. The counsel was perfidious: the woman cook is only a beau hussard who sings a love duet with the daughter. But alas, later the mother comes home unexpectedly and finds him shaving. She faints.... The curtain falls. Certainly this extraordinarily trivial story did not require much elaboration. And the opera appeared to be modernists in the theaters to be upheld long, given the thinness of the subject.

Stravinsky's music in this piece is not of his best. It is an unhappy mixture of Italianism and Russianism. The process of opposing the voices to the orchestra very soon gets tiresome. The unexpressive pomposity of the bel canto succeeds to the unexpressive dryness of recitative, while the heavy booming of the bassoon marks—or attempts to mark—the rhythm. The orchestra, in which the wind instruments predominate to the detriment of the altos and violins, is extraordinary; it twitters, gurgles, screeches, growls, sobs, ululates, shrills, quite in the Stravinsky manner.

Perhaps the chief interest of "Mavra" resides in the settings of Leopold Survage—an artist well known to those acquainted with modern movements. It would be difficult to label Mr. Survage. He is generally taken to be a cubist. But we have seen landscapes painted with the same minuteness as those of Rousseau, and portraits skillfully and accurately drawn. More often Mr. Survage depicts, inside a geometrical figure, houses, trees, silhouettes of personages. These compositions are somewhat attractive in their strangeness. They recall the manner of Picasso.

Such was the device he employed for the setting of "Mavra." It is made of intersected planes like a folding screen. He does not attempt to be realistic. He does not see any reason, for example, for putting real



Henry Hadley

## Madrid Library Acquires Valuable Music Manuscripts

Madrid, June 10

Special Correspondence

THE Municipal Library is, next to the National Library, one of the most frequently visited institutions in Madrid. It contains many very interesting antique books which treat of music and subjects pertaining to this branch of art. There are books on the art of classic dancing, volumes of musical literature, treatises on the "Canto Llano" (Plain Song), and on the pipe-organ, as well as a considerable quantity of "tonadillas," musical interludes of the famous "tonadillas" of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Esteve, Mison, Laserna, Vellador, Medrano, and others. There are several very interesting antique books which treat of music and subjects pertaining to this branch of art. 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## THE HOME FORUM

## Static Value of Books

THE morning mail brought me a package of books addressed in the familiar handwriting of a dear old professor who recently had spent a day with me. Through its hours had run the silken thread of genuine, unhurried talk. In a conclusionless Socratic manner, we had discussed Homer, Wordsworth, Trollope, Shakespeare, Ethel Sidgwick, Verdi, Hardy, Keats, Bennett, Cervantes, going thus back and forth between classics and moderns; the professor equal at home with all and I, intelligent enough to ask such a question now and then as stirred him to fresh brilliancy.

For me, the day was one long to be remembered, and it must have meant something to my professor friend, for his note asked my acceptance of these books from his own library in its memory. One was a fine old copy of Homer; the other, the Odes of Horace, both in the original.

As I turned the leaves, here and there a word, or sometimes a sentence, flashed to recognition. I could almost read some of the Odes. At least

"Integer vitae scelerisque purus  
Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,  
Non venenatis gravida sagittis,  
Fusca, phaera."

had a familiar swing; but Homer literally was "Greek to me."

My note of grateful appreciation expressed, however, serious doubts of having retained from his inspiring teaching enough of the classics to enable me to read the volumes.

"Bless you!" he wrote back at once. "I didn't expect you to read those books! I sent them for their static value."

As I was finding a place for the new acquisitions, it occurred to me that this Homer and this Horace were not the only volumes that I no longer read as of old but kept for this same static value. That set of British poets is rarely disturbed these days, but the foundations of my library would be unstable without Coleridge, Shelley, Donne, Spenser, Thomson, Pope, Dryden, Hood and the others. Standing there in orderly array, they recall many a treasured verse just as a photograph brings back a place once visited but most of the time out of mind. Without these silent sentinels, those old poems would come to the surface less frequently.

Then there is my Detur prize, that two volume copy of "Paradise Lost," bound in the regulation red morocco with the college seal in gold, won in my junior year. How it brings back those eager college days! We did not know then that we were "young intellectuals"; the term was not in fashion, although, doubtless we had the same cocksureness that the universe was all awry and only waiting for us to set it right. We expected

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WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

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Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

'Marine,' From the Painting by Rockwell Kent

to be great reformers and to make all crooked places plain. We knew that "the world was all before us where to choose," and fortune beckoned bravely.

That calf-bound copy of Shakespeare is a shabby old book. On the shelves are other editions of the great playwright, some in fine bindings, others with notes by Shakespearian scholars, single play editions, and variorum, ponderous and learned. But the old volume, of no intrinsic value, holds its place with the others. It was my first Shakespeare, coveted for months, bought with money gathered through small renunciations of lighter pleasures, and long my most precious possession.

For a long time I was a diligent reader of Meredith, Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Trollope, Cooper, Mark Twain, George Eliot, Jane Austen, Henry James and other novelists recognized as standard. Caught by the fascination of "Oliver Twist," how I devoured every crumb of Dickens even to the fragment of "Edwin Drood" and, like my first favorite, Becky Sharp and Colonel Newcomb piloted me through Thackeray. It was the same with the others; even Trollope, forty volumes strong, did not appeal me. They still are a friendly approachable group. Even now when there is little time to take these old favorites from the shelves, a glance at the covers vis-à-vis familiar figures — Pendennis, Bishop Proudie and his arrogant wife, Sir Willoughby Patterne, Jane Eyre and Rochester, Dorothea Casaubon, Mrs. Poyser with her cryptic remarks, Maggie Tulliver, Hester Prynne, D'Artagnan, Effie Deane, Père Goriot and many others "in a company of sundry folk." But most of the time, the books obey the injunction, "having done all, to stand."

After all, it is not this selection of books for their "static value" that produces a library of literary merit? Before a book deserves a permanent place in any library, it should satisfy one or another of certain tests. A rare first or early edition is always a plus. Even if one is not a book collector in the bibliographical sense, he likes to have a few first editions with proper title page, advertisements and in the original binding. Then a book may win through some especial associational value, such as, a Thoreau autographed as a presentation copy to Emerson. Or again, the association may be purely personal as with my shabby old Shakespeare. Wearing qualities, lasting literary merit is of prime importance. "Of making many books there is no end; Some, like ephemera, flutter but for a day; others are longer lived. Only time can determine their legitimate longevity."

On the table as I write is a delightful disorder of new books. It is interesting to speculate which, if any, of these will stand up under the test for static value.

A French Romantic  
Salon

And the soirees! Only on Sundays did the family receive in the salon; on other days friends were invited into the chamber of Madame Nodier. . . . If Nodier arose and backed up to the fireplace, it meant a story. "Then," Dumas recounts, "we laughed in advance at the conte which was ready to come out of that mouth so ingeniously lined with fine mockeries. . . . We grew silent, and there unrolled from his tongue one of the charming incidents of his youth—a tale that seemed a novel of Longus or an idyl of Theocritus. It was at once Walter Scott and Perrault. . . . When done, Nodier let himself slip down softly into his big fauteuil, smiled, and turned to Lamartine or Hugo with: 'Enough to

prose; some verse. Come! Come!

Some verse!' One or other of the poets would rise and recite a poem while placing his hands on the back of his armchair, or squaring his shoulders against the paneling. The applause at an end, Marie sat down at the piano, and a brilliant fusée of notes broke forth upon the air".

Such were these evenings in their early and more famous period—from 1825 to about 1833. Sainte-Beuve said that they had "the atmosphere of poetry, of grace and of indulgence"; and Dumas the Elder recalled them: "Do you remember our Vigny who at that epoch, perhaps, anticipated his transfiguration but deigned yet to mix with men? Do you remember Lamartine standing before the fireplace and letting roll to our feet the harmonies of his verse?" Do you remember Hugo as he looked at and listened to Lamartine? Hugo, alone among us, had the smile of equality on his lips. And all the while, Madame Hugo, playing with her beautiful hair, reclined under the canopy as if fatigued from gazing with the part of the glory which she sustained".

The charms of these soirees certainly lay in the youthful enthusiasm and admiration which everyone here felt for the other. These were happy reunions of persons who were bound together by a common triumphant impulse, and who were immensely fond and proud of one another. It was this joyous ardor—the memories of which thrill with a glorious exultation in the belated Romantic heart—that gave the fated "Classics" their cue to carry hopeless jests against the walls of the Arsenal. Did not gossips describe these new-fangled people in the rue de Sully as too gushing to praise Hugo's recitations of verse in ordinary terms such as—superb—magnificent? They could only punctuate his flights with such expressions as—Cathedral! — Ogive! — Pyramid of Egypt!

Of the soirees in their last decade a writer weaves this glimpse into our fancies: "Nodier invited me to his Sunday reunions, and I took care not to forget his invitation. Nothing could be more simple and cordial.

They play, they sing, they even dance occasionally. Above all, they converse in a delightful fashion. Hugo, Lamartine and Musset passed along on that route and left a perfume of what Rockwell Kent has to contribute to the world; but it is what brings him near to men's hearts to-day and what will keep him there in years to come.

That huge enjoyment of a simple life and of his work are only part of what Rockwell Kent has to contribute to the world; but it is what brings him near to men's hearts to-day and what will keep him there in years to come.

Across the Desert  
to Kufara

There is no route to Taiserbo, as no one ever goes there. In the whole of Jalo we came across only two people who had visited the oasis. One said he had gone due south and arrived at the palm trees on the evening of the sixth day. The second was our own sergeant, Morsja, who had passed Taiserbo on his way north nine years ago and had done the journey in six very long marches.

All day long we rode across a burning, desolate waste, flatter than it is possible to imagine or describe. One could see but a few miles on either side. The whole of our world had become a flat, yellow disk, reflecting the scorching sun rays in quivering ripples. . . . We saw the sun die in the flaming splendor which is the glory of the Sahara, we marched for an hour or two by cool starlight and then a great orange moon swung up in the east and transformed the desert into a strange silver sea. . . . The red sand continued, mixed with more and more patches of black stones, while little rocky ridges rose into low dark hills or big mounds, increasing in size after Hawari was lost to sight beside her vermillion ghards. Each time that we mounted a faint ridge and saw black hills in front of us we said,

"Those are the last—behind those is the secret of the desert." A dozen

times we were disappointed as a further waste of stones and rock obscured our vision.

Finally, when from quite a high hillock we saw nothing but mounds and low hills where the boulders had almost conquered the red sand, we began to wonder if Kufara were a huge joke by which the African mind retaliated on European curiosity. By every map the oasis is a solid flat block of green just beyond the Gara of Hawari and we had already walked thirty kilometers at least beyond that imposing cliff and apparently could see half as far again in front with not a sign of a palm. "Look!" The sand begins again on the horizon. "I said it is much paler and there are more hills." "If Kufara is beyond those, I shall give up and send home for an aeroplane," answered my companion firmly. . . . To the east where the cliffs ran out a little, the sacrosanct village of Taj perched clear-cut against the sky, high above the oasis. Its guard is the massive block of the zawaia rose above the group of strong, dark houses, square solid, all built of blocks of black stone with red sand mortar. The endless blind walls gave away no secrets, but here and there within the courts rose the triple-tiered porches of some big dwelling and already there were blotches of white that told of watchtowers for our arrival.

This is the holy place of the Senussi, where are the houses of the Sayeds and the blessed qubba of Sidi el-Mahdi, with clustering colleges and mosque all looking like grim fortresses, for Taj boasts no blade of grass nor speck of green to relieve the monotony of black rock and red sand. Below it, east and west, runs a wide, hot wadi, its pale, taintly pink sand broken by a great mass of palms, all surrounding a curly, vividly blue lake—this to the west; while eastwards beyond the guardian sanctuary on the cliff are more dotted palms and then a broad splash of emerald round another lake, while the little enchanted herds are encircled with low, amethyst hills or ghards. Scattered here and there upon the rose-petal sand are villages whose strong, dark walis look as if fortified against more formidable weapons than the peering eyes frustrated by their wind-swept secrecy.

Joe lies in front by the side of the greenish gardens, east of the first blue salt lake. Beyond is Zuruk is hidden amidst her palms. Tolak and Tolib are too far away to be visible, for they lie at the western end of the oasis, where emerald and coral blur together at the foot of the strange purple hills. To the east is Burm, on the way to the second lake, with smaller willow Boema, close beside, and beyond again more palms, till the pale sand rises to the dusty cliffs that shut in the secret oasis from the south—Rosita Forbes, in "The Secret of the Sahara: Kufara."

Cretonne Tropics

The cretonne in your willow chair shows through a zone of rosy air, A tree of parrots, agate-eyed, With blue-green crests and plumes of pride

And backs most formidably curved. I hear the silver, silver-nerfed, To their shrill protests make reply, And the palm forest stir and sigh.

Curious, the spell that colors cast, Binding the fancy cobweb-fast, And you would smile if you could know

I like your cretonne parrots so! But I have seen them sail toward night

Superbly homeward, the last light Lifting them like a purple sea.

Scorned and made use of arrogantly: And I have heard them cry aloud

From out a tall palm's emerald cloud;

And I brought home a brilliant feather.

Lost like a flake of sunset weather.

Grace Hazard Conkling.

## "Thy Will Be Done"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY nothing has caused a more deep-seated fear to so-called mortal mind, paradoxical though it may seem, than the simple prayer of Christ Jesus, "Thy will be done." Probably, also, nothing shows more plainly how much both God and man are misunderstood than does the fear engendered by this request. Now, it should be plain, even after only a moment's consideration of God and His attributes, that God's will cannot possibly be anything else than good. This fact, instead of making us afraid, should quiet fear as nothing else can. Whenever God, good, or His messengers appeared to men and women of old, was not the salutation in nearly all cases, "Fear not"? Then why should acquiescence to the sublime purpose of Christ Jesus, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," seem to cause so much fear and trembling? The answer must always be that the fear lies wholly in the ignorance of spiritual things that characterizes mortals.

Unable to understand Deity, mortals through reasoning based upon the evidence before the physical senses, think of God as an avenger, a narrow-minded judge without mercy, punishing even those who are avowedly His children. In this fear, produced by spiritual ignorance, even disease and death are supposed to be means at the disposal of God, good, for the punishment of humanity. Thus mankind has ignorantly placed before itself a Deity much more concerned with harming, and even destroying humanity, than with loving and saving it. Can there be any doubt, therefore, that it is this false view of God which claims to hide Him and His true purposes from the nations, and causes such a reluctance in saying, "Thy will be done"?

Now, all this false reasoning in the thought of mortals is usually because of misinterpretation of the experience of Christ Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane. In the supreme agony of his struggle, the Saviour prayed to his loving Father, "Not my will, but thine, be done;" for there is nothing beyond or above the perfect will of God. Mrs. Eddy's interpretation, therefore, of the line in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven" becomes of great helpfulness to us. It is given on page 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and reads,

"Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1922

## EDITORIALS.

THE passing of Walter Rathenau removes from German political life the one outstanding figure of true greatness. Himself one of the foremost captains of German industry, and as such allied with the interests of Capital, he had enthusiastically espoused the cause of industrial democracy, and since the end of the war had worked indefatigably by word and deed to place the German Republic upon genuinely democratic foundations. His book

"The New Society" is perhaps the most constructive program of enlightened statesmanship which this generation has produced. It is alive with a passionate idealism and a burning zeal to eradicate every vestige of class feeling from the national life, and in its proposals of universal industrial service and of the linking together in every citizen of manual and intellectual work presents the outline of a changed and ennobled order of society.

As German Minister of Reconstruction, he arranged with M. Loucheur, the French Minister of Reconstruction, a method of reparations in kind and labor which promises to be a great help in relieving Germany of some of the burdens of payment in gold, and at the same time is the first step taken since the war toward German-French co-operation. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, he steered a wise and cautious course between the conflicting powers of Europe, winning the confidence not only of Mr. Lloyd George, but also of most of the other former enemies of Germany. And, through the Rapallo Treaty with Russia, he has established friendly relations with the one country where German commerce and industry have a chance of recovering their former predominance.

That such a man should have fallen a victim of the madness of partisan fanaticism, seems hard to understand. Perhaps one motive for this dastardly crime is to be found in the vicious anti-Semitism now more rampant than ever. For Rathenau was a Jew, although no more thorough German ever lived than he. Undoubtedly the Monarchs have not forgiven him his fearless criticism of the manner in which the Imperial Government conducted the war. And surely, the capitalists of the Stinnes type feared and hated him as a subverter of class rule. Probably all these elements of partisan rage combined to incite some crazy individual to the perpetration of this disastrous deed.

It is a deed disastrous both nationally and internationally. In Germany itself it conjures up the specter of civil war. There is, unfortunately, plenty of fuel for such a conflagration. The unparalleled rise of prices, the intense material suffering of large masses of the population, the irreconcilable and threatening attitude of French militarism, the constant outraging of national feeling in the occupied territory, the centrifugal tendencies within the different states, particularly the daily growing hatred in Bavaria of everything Prussian, the increasingly widening gulf between the rich, especially the newly rich, and the poor—all these things may at any moment drive people to despair and bring about a violent upheaval. And this assassin's deed may well be the fatal spark to the explosion.

As for the international situation, everything depends on the question whether a successor to Rathenau as Foreign Minister can be found, who will at least be willing, if not equally able, to follow out his policies. But, for the moment at least, the confidence in the ability of the German Government to pursue a wise and steady foreign policy is sadly shattered. A dark outlook indeed,

WHEN the Finance Committee of the United States Senate had completed the task of making 2000 amendments to the Fordney Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives, increasing in most cases the rates of duty on imported goods, the members of the committee, it may be surmised, looked around for something else to tax. Turning to the free list of the existing tariff act, they picked out various items that they thought should be made

dutiable, and, among other articles, selected tapioca and tapioca flour as proper subjects for taxation. These products, which are derived from the cassava plant, chiefly grown in Java and the Malay States, have been on the free list since 1883, and it does not appear that there was any popular demand for a change. There is no American infant cassava industry to protect, and the amount of revenue that would be derived from the proposed tax is not worthy of consideration, as opposed to the added cost of a valuable food product. Tapioca is also an important industrial material, as it is largely used in the great textile industries and in the production of dextrins.

The relatively small amount of tapioca imported into the United States, as compared with the enormous domestic production of wheat, corn, and other cereals, cannot in any way affect the prices of foodstuffs, and the proposed tax would, therefore, be of no benefit to American farmers. In so far as its industrial uses are concerned, tapioca has a field of its own, and its importation does not interfere to any material extent with somewhat similar products. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Chu Lung v. Wise*, held that tapioca flour "does not, and cannot compete with American starch for any of the purposes for which starch is commonly and ordinarily used in this country." The supreme court of common sense, which will be called upon to pass judgment on the pending tariff bill, if it becomes law in its present form, will doubtless hold that to impose an unnecessary tax burden on a wholesome and nourishing food product, or to tax an industrial raw material used in hundreds of mills and factories, is contrary to every sound theory of taxation and public policy.

## Tariff-Taxing Tapioca

SIRDAR ABDUL HADI KHAN has taken formal place as the Minister from Afghanistan at the Court of St. James's. It is a matter more interesting even than picturesque—though the picturesque is never far to seek when East meets West in that costumed way—the interest arising less from the fact that the Asiatic noble is the first representative of his land to take up official residence at the British capital than because the appearance of the Afghan Minister visualizes, so to speak, a treaty between London and Kabul which Sir Henry Dobbs' mission negotiated last November. The world is witnessing a real change in Anglo-Afghan relations.

Dating back to within a half-dozen years of the exact century, these relations have been as full of color as might have been expected, and so full of action, too, as often to mean drama, and occasionally tragedy. Counting the recent break with Habibullah, father of the present Ameer, there have been three open wars, while the big and turbulent folk, who claim to be descended from no other than King Saul, and over whom Amanullah somewhat nominally rules, have almost habitually done much to complicate those ever restless conditions along India's northwest frontier, of which everyone who has met "Kim" and his lama, Mahbub, and the Babu, knows something. Nor has this been all. In that rugged belt of tumbled hills and forbidding mountainis, flung around the north and west of the vast peninsula where England holds her Asian position the fierce clansmen chafing at all rule and order have since the '70s been tampered with by Russian intrigue. The agreement reached in 1907, between Sir Edward Grey and the Tsar's Foreign Minister, Isvolsky, regarding Persia and Tibet in addition to Afghanistan, set only a temporary period to this, for Bolshevik propaganda has been sharply and successfully active there of late.

The new treaty sets matters on a new basis. There is, of course, the entirely conventional preamble, recognizing the "essential community" of interest between Afghanistan and India. It is set down that the Ameer is no longer to receive an annual subsidy from the Indian treasury, that legations are to be maintained by Afghanistan at London and by England at Kabul, and various consulates are authorized on both sides of the border. Moreover, in a supplement, Amanullah pledges himself to abolish certain Russian consulates whence the Soviet agents are believed to have worked to the stirring up of trouble in Bengal and the United Provinces. First and foremost, however, in the main document, England affirms, or rather reaffirms, the complete independence of the northern land. This has not been denied since Abdurrahman mounted the throne in 1881, but through those forty years it has been with the proviso that the foreign relations of the mountain country should be under British control, a limitation no more than a matter of form, in the main, but now definitely abandoned. The Afghan wish for official as well as practical isolation has come to pass. England realizes that it is better to have a completely free and friendly buffer state at the northwest gateway to her protectorate than a principality under a suzerainty so nominal as to be of no real value.

In all this the Occident may recognize a present tendency of large influence in the making of history. As in the trend of events in Egypt and India, so now in Afghanistan one sees that the England of today grows less and less ready to issue law and furnish police for the far-off corners of the world. The British taxpayer intends his country's overseas commitments shall be curtailed. "The White Man's Burden," with every week that passes, more and more loses what was once its popular appeal.

It is pleasant to have an occasional reminder that an advertisement, to be effective, need not be offensive. The

average advertiser of today seems to think that, without crude color and a "snappy" caption, the public's attention cannot be drawn or held. We have got far from the days when the Beggarstaff, Brothers and Beardsley filled the hoardings of London with beauty, when Chéret and Toulouse-Lautrec made the newspaper kiosques of

Paris a delight to the eye. Out of doors there is now the blazing billboard which all intelligent people would banish forever if they could; published in daily papers and monthly magazines there are usually plain statements read for information, not for pleasure. That this sort of advertisement may, however, be made as good reading as any special articles, *The Times* of London has recently been showing in its "estate market" column.

To be sure, the unfortunate conditions that are forcing many Englishmen to part with their family estates and beautiful old houses are largely responsible for that. But it is a hopeful sign—a sign that the public is not so wholly without a feeling for the decencies of life as billboard men apparently believe—when the beauty or the history of a manse is set forth as its chief recommendation to the buyer. The eye, wandering down the column, is arrested by references to such distinguished names as Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren, to such delightful things as Tudor abbeys or Georgian mansions, as Grinling Gibbons' carvings or Adam ceilings. The traditions of the place are dangled as an attraction before the possible purchaser rather than "the bath attached to every room" of the too familiar advertisement. Picturesqueness figures as a more valuable asset than the latest thing in plumbing. Poetry is quoted; legends revived, associations marshaled forth in alluring array. And descriptions are written, not in advertising journalese, but in as good English as the leaders or the book reviews.

The fact is one worth noting. A popular fallacy is that people are frightened off by anything that savors of literature or art, that suggests the "cloven foot of the highbrow." Of course the class to whom advertisements of real estate appeal is limited. But if the few can be tempted to buy by beauty and history and legend and

picturesqueness, why not at least experiment with the many and see if they would not yield to as literary a temptation? The advertisement has become such an important factor in modern life that the chance of getting rid of it seems immensely remote. But that is no reason why it should be endured in its present crudeness. As it is, its tendency is to vulgarize. To refine away the vulgarities, for a change, might prove no less a gain to the advertiser than to the public.

DESPITE the fact that the American Indian has been, according to the manner in which he has been viewed, an institution, a problem, or an economic asset, since the earliest days of the country's history, there remains much to be learned about him. Speaking of the Indians within the confines of the territory of the United States as a whole, they are a problem even to themselves. They have never, under any system of laws which has been devised, been accorded the status of full citizenship or even the boasted right of self-determination. It seems to have been their misfortune, possibly because of their hostility to the whites and their opposition to white invasion, that they were prejudged and sentenced to become the wards of their conquerors. This may have been regarded as a defensible subjugation, an excusable pronouncement by a benevolent Government in behalf of those who claimed, by right of usurpation, the boundless domain of a people supposed to have been condemned to extinction.

But the American Indian has failed to pursue the path toward the setting sun which his white brothers, with much painstaking, pointed out to him. He has remained to work out a better destiny, and to partake, in some measure, of the blessings of that civilization which he was told could not thrive with him as an onlooker even. He has not, however, risen so conspicuously as to compel a general recognition of his progress up the social and economic scale by those among his self-appointed guardians who have not been brought into quite close contact with him. The popular tendency seems to be to regard him as an incubus, if not as a pariah. Because he has been less a social and economic problem than the Negro, the temptation seems to have been to leave him to himself.

Now, however, the Indians seem to have found new friends. The progressive women of the United States, as represented in the Federation of Women's Clubs, express the determination to make the problem of the red men their problem. They promise them emancipation from economic dependence, and encouragement and help in attaining a better recognition of their social and industrial status. One is inclined to wonder what part such observing students as Helen Hunt Jackson, George Wharton James, Charles Alexander Eastman, and others of this and preceding generations, have had in awakening, in the consciences of the American women, a realization of the plain duty of a Christian Nation to a people of a diminishing though not a decadent race.

It is not, of course, that there has been wanting a more or less generous governmental policy toward the Indians. But this generosity has been of a somewhat material sort, if it can be thus described. It has been a grudging generosity, a means to an end, as it were. It has seemed to be easier to segregate the tribes and the descendants of the tribes, and to appease and educate, and possibly to uplift them, by machine-made processes. Now perhaps all this will be changed. The women who have undertaken this important piece of work are not likely to enter upon their task carelessly or half-heartedly. Already they have brought about important changes in governmental bureaus where lax administrative methods have been uncovered. No one can deny that the cause in which they have enlisted is a worthy one. Perhaps it is one, however, in which none but brave and ambitious women would set to work.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY the other day recognized a great man by conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws. It is safe to say that with this academic recognition goes the affectionate regard of the American people. Ignace Jan Paderewski is a great musician. But he is more than that. In an ardently awaited and labored for moment in the history of his country, it was given to him to play a great part. He played it eminently well. As soon as the

war broke out, Paderewski threw himself with undivided ardor into the moral side of the conflict. He ceased to be a musician, as such, overnight. He became the point of contact and the motive power for one of the most appealing movements known in our time—the movement to resurrect a Poland long thought dead. His estate in Switzerland became the temporary home of all Poles in distress who could attain its refuge. His home became the council chamber of Polish liberties.

In America he worked as he never had worked before—at his art. His magic touch, interpreting his genius, earned thousands of dollars for the relief of stricken Poland, the harried battlefield of three nations. It is no secret that the fortune which his art had accumulated was lavished, and almost, if not entirely, dissipated upon the altar of his country. He forgot everything else that he might help his motherland, the land of Jan Sobieski, who saved the West from the Turkish avalanche—the land that had been so basely betrayed by the nations who had been saved by it.

When Poland was finally liberated, it faced the gravest problem of its restored political life. It was torn by diversity of counsel, rent by conflict of purposes. A harmonizing personality was needed—a personality to whom all factions could rally for the common good of the country. That personality arose in the person of Paderewski. In Paris, where the destinies of nations were being determined, it was the voice of Paderewski as Premier that

pleaded the cause of his country. It was the individuality of Paderewski that typified and personified Poland. It was the word of Paderewski that gave expression to the aspiration of Poland.

For this work, requiring the peculiar genius of statesmanship, the great Polish musician had had no preparation. He was swept by irresistible events straight from the concert platform to the inner council chambers of diplomacy. He made the transition without betraying a hint of that quality regarded as inherent in musicians—the quality expressed in the oft-abused word, "temperament." Where the interests of his country were concerned, he was cold as ice, measured as a mathematical proposition, self-controlled as the ideal master of a ship in a storm.

In honoring Paderewski, Columbia did much more than to honor a musician who has delighted and touched millions by his art. It paid just tribute to a patriot-statesman who would have saved his country from paths leading to destruction if his counsel had not been overborne by politicians.

ASIDE altogether from the question of the pros and cons of foreign exchange speculation, a condition of affairs has just been exposed, as an outgrowth of recent popular dealings in European currencies, which without any doubt whatever is culpable in the extreme. An international band of bogus bankers, it appears, has been for quite a while taking the moneys of those wishing to obtain marks, either for their own use in Germany or for the use of relatives or friend there, and giving them bank drafts which, on presentation at the banks named thereupon, have proved valueless. Naturally those who have suffered most in this instance, as is almost always the case in similar instances, have been the poorer, more or less uninformed, classes.

This exposure has come at the same time as the news of the loss of nearly \$5,000,000 by the American public in the failure of twenty-seven brokerage houses in New York, all of them members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and together these reports emphasize most pointedly the fact that it cannot be urged too often or too strongly that every precaution must be taken by those investing their savings to make sure that they are dealing with reputable firms or organizations. It is easy to believe promises; it is hard to obtain redress.

There is one bright side to this question, however, and it is found in the fact that never before has so much activity been manifested as today to bring to a reckoning those responsible for these fraudulent proceedings. This surely means that soon effective steps will be taken to prevent repetitions of these swindling operations, and it further means that the people are awakening to a larger understanding of their responsibility and their birthright.

## Editorial Notes

NOT a few prominent educationists have from time to time expressed doubts as to the reliability of examinations as tests of the depth of the knowledge obtained, and what is more important, retained by students. Some of these absorb instruction quickly, like a sponge, and lose it as quickly; others "cram" to the very last minute, and the occasion having passed fail which they "crammed," namely the examination; they as quickly forget what they quickly learned. Such knowledge is like a badly developed photographic print—it quickly fades away. The Government of New Zealand has recognized the fallacy of placing too great a reliance upon examinations as tests of education. Inspectors of schools in that Dominion are instructed by the Department of Education to rely as little as possible upon formal examinations, and to pay more regard to the judgment of teachers in marking pupils for promotion. Another point of view is that educationists of the present day seem to be trying to make learning a little less like drudgery to children and slightly more human and common-sense. For which they will receive the everlasting thanks of the everlasting little boy and girl in our midst.

THE Chamber of Deputies in Rome has decided that seven of its members who were not of the required age of thirty years at the time of their election shall not be entitled to their seats. In other words, the elections were null and void. They order things better in England, where the great Sir Robert Peel was just twenty-one when he became member for Cashel, and Lord Palmerston was of the same age when he went to Westminster as representative of the pocket borough of Bletchingley. In earlier days, Charles James Fox was returned for Midhurst when he was only nineteen. The present era is said to be the age of youth, but that excellent sentiment does not hold good in Italy, where a man has to be thirty before he can sit as deputy. Italy has not learned that political wisdom is not entirely a matter of the years.

RENEWED demands for home rule in Scotland are finding expression in the British House of Commons. They are attended with less turbulence than such demands are wont to be, and are even treated whimsically, if not humorously, by the members. When the Government of Scotland Bill was introduced the other day, Col. John Ward put the case for England. He would support the measure, he said, if it would keep Scotsmen out of the best posts in England and induce them to stick to their own business at home. There, given in a nutshell, is a good reason for Scotland's reluctance to rise to an auspicious occasion!

ETON has duly celebrated its "Fourth of June," but it was something of a shock to find the name of Thomas "Carlisle" on the program. It will be more of a surprise to discover that no one has been blamed for the mistake. There are some things an Eton boy must not fail to do—to turn up the bottom of his trousers, to keep the bottom button of his waistcoat unfastened, and always to have his umbrella unrolled. But to become proficient in the art of orthography is a very different matter. It is not there that the "spell" of Eton lies.

## Advertising as It Might Be

## A Musician Who Is Also a Statesman